Vegetables

can be raised at a profit, and the yield enlarged, if properly fertilized. Most fertilizers do do not contain enough

Potash.

Vegetables *need plenty of potash*—at least 10%—besides the phosphoric acid and nitrogen.

Write for our books which tell all about fertilizers. They are free.

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FOR MILCH COWS

Cleveland Flaxmeal

Combines Perfect Safety in Feeding, with a Large Cream or Butter Product.

CLEVELAND FLAXMEAL not only produces big yields but improves the quality of the product and the health of the animals.

While as bulky as bran, it has two and one-half times the feeding value. *Many substitute it for bran.*

Also, nothing is better for horses, fat cattle, young stock, sheep, lambs and hogs.

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THE CLEVELAND LINSEED & OIL CO.,
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BOSTON, - - - MASS.

CLEVELAND LINSEED OIL MEAL the best made. Look for our name on the tag with guarantee when you purchase.

GIVEN AWAY...

$1000

See Advertisement of C. F. DAVID & CO., page 7.

A PLEASANT MEDICINE

Not like cod-liver oil, which to take is almost as bad as the disease itself, but one that is almost tasteless and which promotes digestion instead of destroying it, is

ANGIER'S PETROLEUM EMULSION With Hypophosphites.

It is quickly absorbed by the blood and is thus carried upon its mission of healing to the diseased throat and lung tissues. Physicians proclaim it an invaluable remedy for pulmonary troubles and wasting disorders of every description.

Sold by all druggists. 50c. and $1.00.
Angier Chemical Co., Allston District, Boston.

In buying seeds "**economy is extravagance,**" because the cost of cultivation wasted on inferior seeds always largely exceeds the original cost of the best and dearest seeds to be had. **The best is always the cheapest.** Pay a trifle more for

FERRY'S SEEDS

and *always* get your money's worth. Five cents per paper everywhere. Always the best. Seed Annual free.
D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

Hood Farm Jerseys For Sale—50 per cent. Combination bull. Dropped Nov. 23, 1897. Solid color. Sire, Brown Bessie's Son, sire of 6 in 14 lb. list. Dam, Mercurina, test, 17 lbs., 10½ oz., dam of 3 with tests averaging over 17 lbs., by Combination; 2d dam, Modita, 15 lbs., 8 oz., dam of 5 in 14 lb. list, including Costa Rica, 21 lbs., 6½ oz., the dam of Merry Maiden. Write for price. HOOD FARM, Lowell, Mass.

Notice of Sale.

Pursuant to a license from the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Kennebec, I shall sell at public auction on Saturday, the 2d day of April, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises, all the right, title and interest which Seth H. Moody, late of Augusta, in said County, had in and to the following described real estate, situated in said County, to wit: Homestead place, situated in said Augusta, and bounded on the South by land of E. Barrows, westerly by land of G. Hallowell and a pond, north by land of S. M. Scates, Lucy Packard and a road, and easterly by Ward road (so called.)
One other parcel or lot of land in Windsor, and bounded on the North by land of Theodore Barton, East by Mud Pond Brook, South by Mud Pond, and West by land of George E. Hewins' line. This property is five miles from Kennebec Bridge, well situated, and is suitably divided into tillage, pasturage and wood land, fair set of buildings, and an orchard MYRON J. MOODY, Executor.
Augusta, Me., Mar. 1, 1898. 3t18

Discharge of Insolvents.

A hearing will be had on the petitions of JOSEPH W. PRENTISS of Winslow, and JOSEPH RODERICK of Gardiner, for a full discharge of all their debts, provable under the insolvency laws of Maine, at the Probate Court Room, Augusta, on Monday, the fourteenth day of March, 1898, at 2 o'clock, P. M.
Attest: W. A. NEWCOMB,
Register of the Court of Insolvency
Augusta, Feb. 28, 1898. 2t18

ORNAMENTING HOME GROUNDS.

Bulletin of the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station.

A constantly recurring problem in New England is, How shall we keep the boys on the farm? The answer is not easy, but doubtless more people are driven from the farm by its isolation, loneliness and lack of tasteful surroundings than by any other single cause. If the boys and girls go away to the academy for a time and get a taste of village or city life, the contrast when they return to the old farm is often too strong.

No class of people has better opportunities for making the home pleasant and attractive than the farmer. Bulletin 42 of the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station is upon "Ornamenting Home Grounds" and in it Professor Munson has given concise directions for improving the surroundings of the home. The bulletin includes a description of the location of a house, the making and care of lawns, suggestions as to what, where and how to plant, and a list of the more valuable ornamental trees and shrubs found in Maine.

This bulletin (42) will be sent to all who apply to the Agricultural Experiment Station, Orono, Me. In writing, please mention this paper.

The Agricultural Newspaper of the East. See Grand Premium Offer on 6th Page.

Maine Farmer.

AGRICULTURE, MECHANIC ARTS, LITERATURE, NEWS, &c.

THE MAINE FARMER PUBLISHING CO., Publishers and Proprietors. "OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN." TERMS: $1.50 per Annum, in Advance.

Vol. LXVI. AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1898. No. 19.

THESE THINGS DO!

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In the Maine Farmer!
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Maine Farmer.
Z. A. GILBERT, Agricultural Editor.

SOMETHING FOR YOU.

Do you want a Plow, Harrow, Cultivator, Mowing Machine, Corn Harvester, Shredder, or any other farm implement? Write the office at once for our proposition. There are dollars in this for you!

ADVERTISE IN A LIVE PAPER.

The circulation of the MAINE FARMER *has steadily increased since August 1st, and has now reached* TEN THOUSAND *copies weekly. The public appreciate a live, up-to-date newspaper.*

From now out to grass is the time when the sheep call for critical care. Keep their backs and feet dry and give them something good to eat.

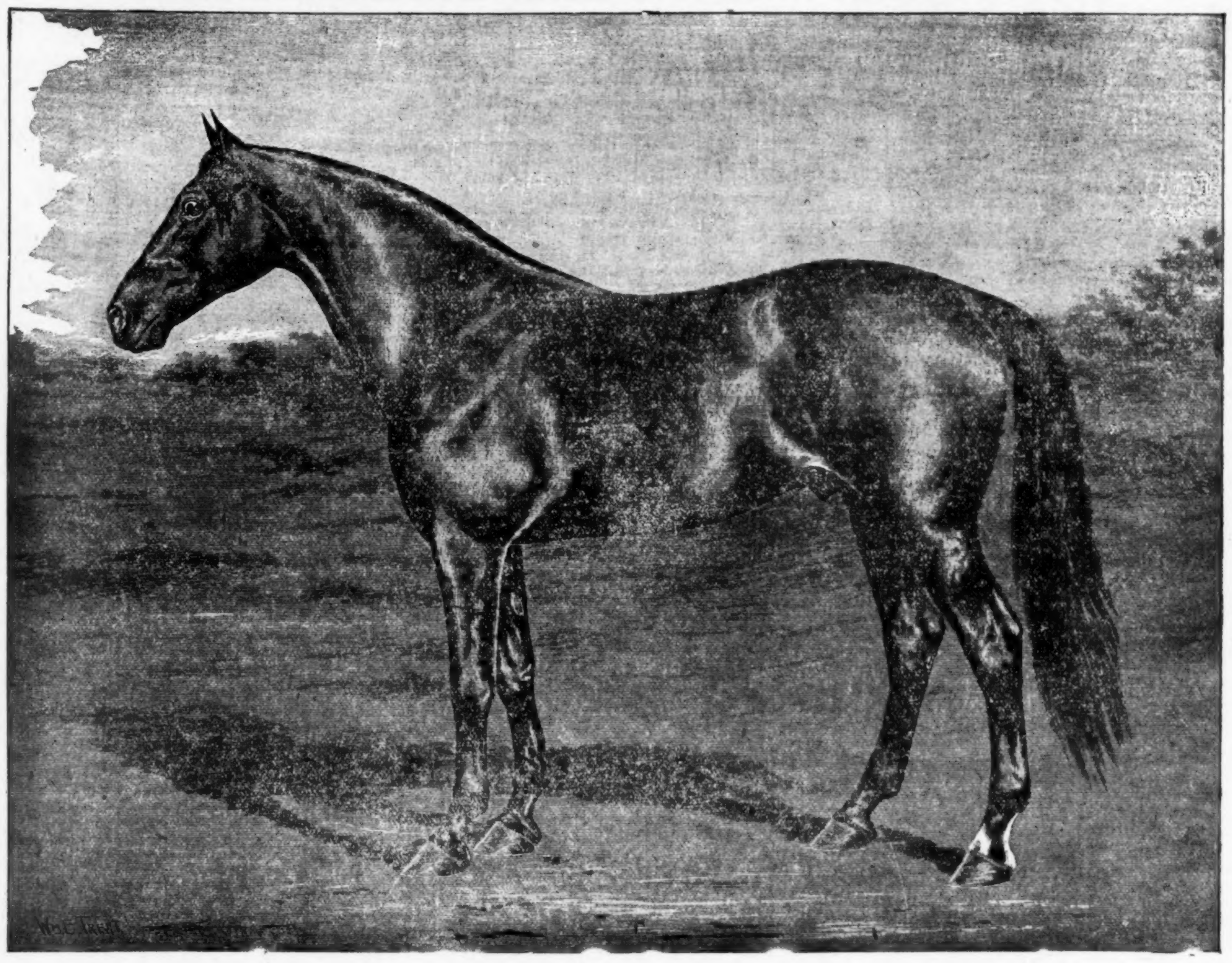
A high test of fat in the milk is not the full measure of the value of a cow. The quantity of milk furnished by the year is quite as important a factor.

Mr. S. D. Willard of Western New York, claims that the London raspberry is destined to rank high. It has many excellent points in its favor.

"A great producer *and* a model of her breed in points and general appearance!" No better standard of merit for a cow is needed than that, so long as the production is kept in the lead.

The fourth applications of Bordeaux mixture did not decrease the amount of scab in Delaware orchards sufficiently to warrant the extra expense, and therefore the experiment station recommends three applications. Trees sprayed three times yielded five times more than trees not sprayed.

On this crust, these pleasant March days, is a good time to look over the orchard and see to the pruning. An orchard, properly attended, will have no large limbs to be cut until the tree becomes old and the branches begin to die. Cut out all superfluous wood, "that none but bearing boughs may live." No better time than the present to do it.



MESSENGER WILKES, by Red Wilkes. One of the Noted Horses of Maine. Owned by Messrs. B. F. & F. H. Briggs, Auburn, Me.

BUSINESS SIDE OF FRUIT GROWING.

Read Before Kennebec Pomona Grange, Winthrop.

The wording of the subject on which I am asked to speak contemplates there are two sides to this great and important industry of fruit growing: First, the growing of fruit for pleasure and home use. Second, the growing of fruit for an income or as a business. What I have to say will be designed to apply chiefly to apples, or at most to the tree fruits.

When we begin to depend upon fruit for an income, the business side of the industry at once demands attention. It is one thing to grow fruit—it is another matter altogether to so conduct the business that we may rely on an income from it. If we put our attention, time, labor and money into the industry of fruit growing, in order to be successful we must realize with reasonable certainty a fair annual income from it. Anything short of this will not justify engaging in it or remaining in it.

The business of fruit growing has been greatly modified in the years since I have been engaged in it. The market outlet for the fruit—the chief feature from a business standpoint—has been revolutionized in that time. Formerly a little tract of New England and New York, and later one of Michigan, was the only territory growing a surplus of apples for the supply of this entire continent. Finally the discovery of the hardier varieties, and the introduction of the business into localities not before covered, has filled every section of the country with fruit of its own growing, till in this year of fruit famine Eastern storehouses are now filled with fruit from the Ozark mountain regions in Northern Arkansas and Southern Missouri is waiting to supply the demand of your own Kennebec cities.

Furthermore, and still more to the menace of the business, where we once had only to plant the tree and prune and keep it, when Nature could then be depended upon to give us fruit fair to look upon, delicious to the taste and inviting to the ever hungry market, the fruit is now preyed upon by multiplying hosts of damaging insects, and the trees themselves are scorched by rusts and loaded with fungi, formerly unknown to the grower. Still further, the markets now so well supplied, have become critical over the size and perfection of the fruit handled. Inferior, defective fruit is no longer in demand and fails to compensate the producer for the handling.

This, then, is the condition of the fruit growing industry at the present time. We are now in the midst of this universal production, insect enemies and fungus spores, and we are not going to wear out of it through the passing of time. It is a law of Nature that these enemies to an undisturbed success do not come to pass away. They are here to menace the business so long as it is carried on to any considerable extent.

And what are we going to do about it? There is just one way open to a successful prosecution of the industry. There must be a radical change in the management. We have been, largely, letting the trees care for themselves and allowing such obstacles as were encountered to have their own way. This was well so long as we secured good fruit and plenty of it. Now the grower must rally to the demands of the case in its changed conditions. Choice fruit must be grown, and its enemies must be subdued.

The direction of profit lays in *quality* rather than *quantity*. With the market so well supplied only choice fruit is wanted. Then, in place of the volunteer crops coming only when every one has an abundance and the market is thereby overstocked, the orchard must be forced to continuous production. These two vitally important conditions, namely, choice fruit, and constant production, are secured by high cultivation. The enemies are subdued by fighting.

High culture of the orchard continued without interruption will demand that it be made a specialty. It cannot be held in any secondary place in connection with other lines of farm work. The cultivation and the fertilizing of the orchard must come around as regularly and surely as the opening of Spring or the harvest of the fruit in Autumn. While thorough cultivation even when annually followed up, will not surely bring a yearly crop of fruit from every tree, yet every experienced orchardist knows that it greatly promotes fruitfulness, and that most varieties will under such treatment give a crop each year with rare exceptions. Mr. Powell stated at North Jay, that while orchards generally in New York bore but little fruit last season, his own, which is under thorough cultivation, gave him a full crop. Consider for a moment the advantage of having a fine lot of Spys and Russets for sale at this time at four or five dollars a barrel! The orchard must be cultivated and cared for as the corn and potatoes now are.

I am fully aware that the plan advocated is in conflict with much of the teaching of the past, such as setting out the rough and rocky lands to trees, thick planting, low training of tops, mulching, etc. But a new order is in control at the present time, and some of this teaching was always wrong. The trees on the rough old hillsides must now be forced or they will load with fine fruit only in years of an avalanche when there is no profit in them. Prof. Maynard says, "I would not advise any one to set trees on rough land unless they can put on as much fertilizer in value as it would cost to cultivate." Thus we have it—low grade fruit, only an occasional crop, and that in the years of greatest abundance and lowest prices will not answer the purpose. There must be some reliance to the business. The rocky hillsides unaided are not meeting the conditions of to-day.

It is not my purpose, nor is there time, to go into the details of the methods and the means through which this needed high culture of the orchards can be met, and the necessary fertilization provided. Certain it is the farm manures are not sufficient to keep up the condition of the farm and support any considerable area of orcharding in addition. Much is now said about working the land for its own fertilization. Fortunately this is not exactly on a par with a man's trying to lift himself by his boot straps. There is a class of plants of which there is evidence that they draw a large store of their nitrogen supply from the atmosphere. If any of these can be worked to gather nitrogen from that source, and turn it over to the apple trees by being plowed in, then the nitrogen element may be provided without resort to outside and expensive sources. The potash and phosphoric acid can be supplied, in part, at least, by thorough tillage. But these are not expensive elements to procure from commercial sources, if necessary. Hence by a system of cultivation intelligently administered, it is practicable to keep an orchard in productive condition chiefly within the resources of the soil in which it stands, provided the land can be cultivated.

But the business side is not fully guarded when the growth of fruit is provided for. Insects that prey upon the fruit, fungus that finds a lodgment on fruit and foliage, and rust that sometimes is so destructive to the leaves, all must be met and destroyed. Fruit cannot round out its full proportions or perfect its juices without a healthy foliage. I regret to be obliged to say it, but the successful fruit grower *must resort to spraying*. There is no getting away from it, this, in common with cultivation, must be introduced as one of the regular exercises. We spray our potatoes, knowing the destructive larvæ will appear. The fruit grower must spray his trees as the proper time annually comes around, knowing the enemies to success are abroad, and sooner or later will challenge attention.

High culture and persistent spraying are the requirements of successful fruit production. And when a fruit grower meets these requirements in full measure he will realize he has found the "business side of fruit growing."

MOTTLED BUTTER.

It is frequently the case that judges in scoring butter at exhibitions find it necessary to scale down a sample of otherwise fine butter on account of its mottled condition. The question is frequently asked, "What is the cause of streaked butter?" The answer usually given and accepted is, "The salt is not evenly distributed through the mass." The experiment stations are working out the proof of many things that practice had before encountered.

Prof. E. N. Farrington communicates to the *Breeders' Gazette* the results of an experiment recently conducted at the Wisconsin dairy school with a view to determine the effect of an uneven distribution of salt in the butter product. Some ripened cream from a single large vat was transferred to each of three different churns, two of them box churns and the other the combined churn and worker. All was churned to the granular form. The granular butter in one churn was washed with water at forty degrees temperature while that in the other two was washed with water at sixty degrees. After standing for ten minutes the water was drawn off and a part of the butter from each of the two box churns was taken out, worked without salt, and a tub filled from each churn. The remaining granular butter was salted, worked, and a tub filled with salted butter from each churn.

The next morning these five tubs of butter were taken out and examined. No distinction could be made between the butter washed with water at the different temperatures. The product was perfectly uniform, even color, with not even a suggestion of mottles, or varying colors. The color, however, was of a considerably lighter shade of yellow than that of the salted butter.

All the tubs of salted butter were more or less mottled, but no distinction could be made between that washed with water at the different temperatures. It was thus plainly shown that the mottles were caused by the salt alone. Hence care must be taken that the salt is mixed evenly through the butter.

MAPLE GROVE FARM, AUBURN.

One of the attractive spots in Androscoggin county is the home farm of Hon. B. F. Briggs, Auburn, known as Maple Grove Farm, and noted for its fine Jerseys, and its Wilkes and Electioneer horses. With this we present an illustration of Messenger Wilkes, a horse that has already proved himself one of the best sires in Maine, of fine as well as fast horses. It is no little thing that Dash, the son of this horse, could win in New York Horse Show over all competition, because of great individual merit. This branch of the Wilkes family has become the most noted of any because of ability to do and manner of doing. The sons of Red Wilkes have been among the leading sires of the country, and their colts winners in many of the great races of the country. He who visits Maple Grove will find there a grand, good lot of promising youngsters. Among these special attention may well be given "The Deemster," 3 years old, by Messenger Wilkes, dam Jenny Allen, a full brother to Palm, 2.28¼, a well turned colt, stylish and speedy. Another of the same age is "The Manxman," by Warrener, dam Miranda, by Messenger Wilkes, a beautiful colt, large, fine in all parts, stylish, and to be kept as a future sire at Maple Grove.

The filly Emblem, same age, by Warrener, dam Lady Briggs, is another rich one with plenty of speed. A full sister one year younger is Bessie Cottrell, a chestnut full of style, strong gaited and a rare good actor.

Among the 2-year-olds The Scapegoat by Messenger Wilkes, dam by Mambrino Gift, is a great actor in the rink and may be watched for on the track.

In the bay pacer "The Bondsman," a full brother to Martena, the Messrs. Briggs have a very fast one.

To our fancy the bay mare Martena, 2.24¼, by Messenger Wilkes, is one of the best on the farm, and this Spring comes out in grand form.

Among the yearlings are 9 fine, large, strong, well-built colts by Messenger Wilkes, Warrener and Rockefeller while there are 8, one year older, equally as good. If we turned back more than once to the 7 colts remaining of the crop of 1897, the proprietors cannot object, for to our fancy these are the best on the farm. Year after year the stock on this farm has been improving but the colts of last year's raising are remarkably fine in structure and action, whether by Messenger Wilkes or Warrener.

The demand for this stock has been growing and sales have been good. At the same time a good number remain to be fitted the coming season. In the late large shipment of $25,000 worth from Auburn, Maple Grove Farm was well represented. Those having any thought of breeding this year should take a good, long look at the colts maturing here as well as the stallions kept for service. One youngster by Warrener, only seven days old, is a trotter which would please the most fastidious.

Jerseys.

Over in the cattle barn may be seen one of our good working butter herds of Jerseys, both Maine State and Cattle Club.

In the near future a family will be established with the noted Bangor Maid and the beautiful bull from Hood Farm at the head. Already there are several sons and daughters of this cow, each carrying evidence of rare promise in structure, and the unmistakable evidences of heavy production.

This is a good farm to visit and thoroughly inspect, and Messrs. Briggs are always pleased to receive visitors.

For the Maine Farmer.

MORE 400 LB. BUTTER COWS FOR CUMBERLAND.

Mr. Editor: I have found another 400 lb. cow in this town, daughter of my bull Sheldon of St. Lambert, 13831. This cow is a full blood Jersey but unregistered, owned by Charles A. Merrill, President of our Farmers' Club. In 1897 she yielded 8289 lbs. milk and in January of this year tested 20 lbs. butter in one week. Daily milk yield 40 lbs. This makes ten daughters of the above bull in the 400-pound list. As Mr. Hood writes in the last Jersey Bulletin, "as proving the value of individual cows I believe the phenomenal weekly test secondary to a large paying yearly yield." I think it important to report all cows making 400 lbs. butter or over in a year.

In this connection would state that Dr. Henry M. Moulton of this town, has bought the famous herd of Jerseys owned by Mrs. M. L. Robbins of Winthrop, of butter-making fame, including the four cows that have a record in her hands of 400 pounds of butter in a year.

To show that others are appreciating a 400 lb. cow, I give the following extract from a letter received this Winter from an old customer, to whom I sold a nephew of Melia Ann 5444 of world-wide fame. "You will remember the bull Silver Hair's King, 12321, I bought of you. He was a grand bull. He left some good stock in this section. His daughters have tested from 10 to 16 lbs. butter per week, and but a few pure breds. One grade cow made last year 450 lbs. of butter. Now I would like another bull that would get such stock, as I am after the 400-pound mark.

As it is the combination of the best that makes the type, let us be careful not to leave out the 400-pound standard in making up our typical Jersey.

GEO. BLANCHARD.

Broadmoor Farm.

For the Maine Farmer.

HOT SHOT.

A Tilt at the Leading Questions.

Mr. Editor: I thought you were a little sharp when you scolded the Professor for criticising the farmers for producing dirty milk. If the cause of our low butter score is uncleanly milk, then too much can not be said in condemnation of the practice. In order to overcome uncleanliness in the dairy it will require the united protest of every good dairyman, and every Professor in every agricultural college and experiment station in the Nation. Yes, it will take more than all this; for many of them will not listen, many will not read, many will not "take any stock" in what "them college fellers say," so it is imperative that every creamery demand that every cow that produces milk for such creameries be kept in just such a condition of cleanliness, at least, and have an agent visit every cow at convenient periods, and know that these conditions were complied with.

You know Prof. Conn told us that the people in New York city consumed several hundred pounds of manure in their milk every day! Now if this is a fair average, the people in this country are eating over 2,000 tons of this dressing each year in their milk alone, to say nothing of what gets into their butter and cheese. Some might think so much "richness" in their food must be strengthening and wholesome, but most of us prefer something else. I once heard a farmer's wife, who was an excellent housekeeper, say that "one great reason why our farms run out was, that we brought so much dressing into the house on our feet and in the milk pails." And when we consider the enormous amount of fertility allowed to go to waste, according to the above figures, here is another important point for the next Professor who lectures on "Wastes of the Farm."

I never allow a cobweb in my tie-up, and you can go through it at any time, night or day, dry shod with your slippers on, and the floor is swept up four or six times every day, but you know that the majority of tie-ups in our State are but 10 or 11 feet wide, and you need a pair of rubber boots to pass through them, and the walls and ceilings are thickly festooned with cobwebs, carrying deleterious bacteria enough to contaminate all the milk produced. Tie-ups built on the old-fashioned plan, but 10 or 11 feet wide, in which it is impossible to keep the cows clean or produce clean, sweet milk, never ought to be countenanced on any farm in this day of progress; and until the farmers of our State realize this and govern themselves accordingly, they must take a back seat.

One great reason that most of our best boys leave the farm is, the unpleasant features of the business which can be so easily modified as to make them agreeable, but they never had any encouragement to make them so, and when they become old enough to go into the world they have become disgusted with the whole thing, and leave the farm for more congenial, if not more profitable, employment. You do not see any of the Tolman, or Underwood, or Ellis, or Cobb, or Briggs boys leaving the farm. Why? Because their work is much more congenial and their surroundings comfortable, and they take pride in keeping the stock clean, and having visitors come and see them in the barns, as well as in the house. It is easy to so arrange a tie-up 40 feet in length that it will be 12 or 13 feet wide, and convenient to tend the stock and keep them clean, and less than $50 will do it. If we cannot get the money any other way, we can save it on our tobacco bill.

C. E. SMITH.

DEHORNING OF CATTLE.

To those farmers who are desirous of improving their stock, allow me to suggest that they dehorn their herds of cows. Experience has taught us that the same animal after dehorning, on the same amount of food will improve in flesh and will produce a larger flow of milk. The reasons are plain, viz: Dehorning takes away the animal's weapon of defense, given them to defend themselves in their mild state, and modifies the animal's disposition; therefore, they are not constantly worrying one another, which, if allowed, is a factor in reducing the animal's constitution, and as a result the herd produces less. A whole herd of dehorned cows can be turned into the same yard to drink, and, as there is no "Boss" among them, they will drink together out of the same trough, like so many sheep. A newly purchased animal can be turned into a large herd without danger of injury. Young cattle can be kept with older ones without fear of injury, where farmers are without sufficient room to properly classify them. Less abortion, caused by injury, will occur in dehorned herds. Less injuries of all kinds will appear. Cattle group together in Summer, in keeping off flies. Bulls are made less dangerous by the removal of their horns.

The above are some of the benefits derived from dehorning. The operation of dehorning, when rightly performed, is neither cruel nor extremely painful. One second of time, one cut of the instrument and the horn drops off. Cows seldom drop down in flow of milk. Care should be taken that the horn is cut closely to the head; so near that a little hair remains on the horn after taking off. When closely cut as named, the horn will not grow again, and the hair growing over the place will give the head a smooth, and not an unattractive appearance.

The best age to dehorn young stock is the Fall after they are one year old. If dehorned before this age, the horn is liable to grow a little. Some practice dehorning their calves when the calf is a few weeks old, at the time the horn first starts, by using caustic. This operation requires more time and labor, and, without doubt, more suffering to the animal. Dehorning should be applied to herds of fat cattle and steers as well as cows, and the same beneficial results will be obtained. Dehorning of cattle, in our opinion, is a humane practice, and when generally adopted, means thousands of dollars more in the pockets of the farmers.

G. W. PIERCE.

Secretary of Vermont Dairymen's Association.

SWEET CORN A GOOD CROP.

A Rap at Old Methods.

Mr. Editor: Being an enthusiastic reader of your paper, I find within its columns some very interesting and instructive reading devoted to farming; and, as I am an embryo farmer, I find it very useful.

I think the farmers miss it that they do not interest themselves more in some good, practical farmers' paper like the *Maine Farmer*, and follow the advice as given by some of the most successful farmers throughout the State.

I notice in the different papers that there is quite an agitation in regard to planting sweet corn for the factory. The universal opinion of the farmers seems to be that sweet corn cannot be raised with profit at the present price, $1.50 per hundred. While I am of the opinion that the packers can pay, and ought to pay more than $1.50 per hundred weight, still, I claim that it can be raised with profit at that price.

One erroneous idea that most farmers

[CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.]

Maine Farmer.

FAIRS IN 1898.

Androscoggin Valley, Canton—Sept. 27-29.
Cumberland Co., Gorham—Sept. 13-15.
East Eddington Farmers' Club—Sept. 21-22.
Eastern State, Bangor—Aug. 30-Sept. 2.
East Somerset, Hartland—Sept. 22-24.
Gray Park, Gray—Aug. 30-Sept. 1.
Hancock County, Bluehill—Sept. 20-22.
Kennebec County, Readfield—Sept. 13-15.
Lincoln Co., Damariscotta—Sept. 21-22.
Maine State, Lewiston—Sept. 5-9.
No. Waldo, Unity—Sept. 21-22.
Oxford County, Norway—Sept. 20-23.
Ossipee Valley, Cornish—Aug. 30-Sept. 1.
Rigby, Portland—Aug. 22-26.
South Kennebec, Pittston—Sept. 13-15.
Waldo and Penobscot, Monroe—Sept. 13-15.

GOOD ROADS WILL SAVE YOU.

A Plea for Wide Tires.

The average cost of moving a ton one mile over our country roads is 25c, and to move a ton ten miles will cost $2.00, or 20c per mile, and this does not include the driver's time. The average distance of our farms from their local market or mill is ten miles. The average price of wheat on the farm is 10c less than it is at the local mill or market. This seems to indicate beyond all doubt that the average cost of transporting wheat from the farm to the nearest market is 10c per bushel and this is about 20% of the price of wheat at the average local mill.

Now it costs 10c a bushel to haul this wheat because the roads are poor and if the roads were good the average cost of hauling would be cut in two and thus 10% would be saved to the farmer. This saving would not only apply to wheat, but everything the farmer sells or buys. It is fair to say that the saving made by good roads in a few years would be sufficient to give every farmer an asphalt pavement from his front door to the nearest market.

The total amount of farm products sold in this country annually is about $3,000,000,000 and the amount of purchases made by the farmer is about $1,500,000,000, hence good roads will save 10% on these amounts or $4,500,000 annually to the American farmer. The best road machines in the world are wide tires. They take the place of and render almost unnecessary the road scraper, etc. The narrow tires cut the best roads to pieces in a short time and make the bad roads worse. The wide tires improve and preserve the good roads and make the bad roads into first-class highways.

Here is an account of experiments at the Missouri Agricultural College Experimental Station, at Columbia, which practically demonstrates this.

Elaborate tests of the draft of wide and narrow tired wagons have just been completed by the Missouri Agricultural College Experiment Station, Columbia, extending over a period of a year and a half. These tests have been made on macadam, gravel and dirt roads in all conditions, and also on the meadows and plowed fields of the experimental farm. Contrary to public expectation, in nearly all cases draft was materially lighter when tires six inches wide were used, than with tires of standard width. The load hauled was in all cases the same, and the draft was most carefully determined by means of self-recording dynamometer. The beneficial effect of the wide tire on dirt roads is strikingly shown in some recent tests at the station. A clay road, badly cut into ruts by the narrow tires, was selected for the test, as presenting conditions least favorable to the broad tire. A number of tests of the draft of the narrow tire were made in these open ruts, and immediately followed by the broad tires running in the same ruts. The first run of the broad tires over the narrow ruts was accompanied by an increased draft; the second by a draft materially less than the original narrow tire, third by a still greater decline, and in the fourth trip the rut was practically obliterated and filled. In another trial, when a clay road was so badly cut into ruts as to be almost impassable for light vehicles and pleasure carriages, after running the six inch tires over this road twelve times, the ruts were completely filled and a first-class bicycle path made.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Estes & Lauriat announce for publication early in March a charming idyl of the Maine coast, entitled "Love and Rocks," by Laura E. Richards, whose "Captain January" has sold one hundred thousand copies, and whose "Melody" has passed the fifty thousand mark.

The success of recent fiction-numbers has induced the editors of *Godey's Magazine* to issue a special fiction-number for spring-time reading. The March number is, therefore, rich in stories. Among the leading tales that grace the pages of this issue are the following, each individually strong, climatic, and interesting: "It Will be as God Wills," by Isabel Bowman Finley, a tale of Creole life; "The Pariah: A Story of the Isles of Brittany," by John William Harding, whose books are well-known; "A Journey to Heaven," by Howard M. Yost, one of the most touching and tender tales of child-life that have been told in many days; "Her Mother's Half," by Alice Louise Lee, a very humorous narrative; "The Market Price of a Man," the story of a man who sold himself in marriage for $200,000, by William Todd; and "Rubber Boots and a Camera," by Asa M. Steele, illustrated with odd photographs.

The complete novel in the March issue of *Lippincott's* is "An American Aspirant," by Jennie Bullard Waterbury. It deals with the fortunes and misfortunes of a spirited young lady who studies music in Paris and hopes to become a prima donna. The moral drawn by the author for such as contemplate similar efforts is, Don't. "The Civil Authority" is a powerful story of a weak-kneed sheriff, a resolute captain, and a company of the National Guard which attempted to defend a jail against a mob. It is by Henry Holcomb Bennett. Joseph A. Altsheler tells how a Federal and a Confederate soldier were left together "After the Battle," and what occurred between them. "Jim Trundle's Crisis," as described by Will N. Harben, came when the Whitecaps proposed to whip Jim for neglecting his family.

The longest article in the *American Monthly Review of Reviews*, for March is on "The Rush to the Klondike." It was written by Mr. Sam Stone Bush and is illustrated with more than thirty photographs, a majority of which have never before been published, most of them having been taken by the author. Both text and pictures serve to tell in an unusually vivid way the things that thousands, East and West, are just now asking about—what the Klondike has in store for the intending settler or miner and how it may be reached.

What Women Will Wear This Spring

The Hats, Gowns, Wraps, New Shades and Colors,—all the Easter Styles are in the March issue of The Ladies' Home Journal

☞ 25 cents for a three months' trial, or $1.00 for a year. Agents wanted.

The Curtis Publishing Company
Philadelphia

SHEEPFOLD.

Every farm has a place for sheep that no other stock can fill.

The wool crop for 1898 will totally eclipse any of the late years.

The market is still firm in tone and dealers generally take a hopeful view of the outlook.

Give the breeding ewes a good chance. It will be of benefit to their lambs later on.

Five years ago sheep were at the highest mark known in Colorado, but reports say a dealer at Pagosa Springs refused an offer of 50 cents a head higher than that price quoted five years ago.

The most profitable sheep in the herd, so long as they continue strong, are the old ewes. They produce stronger lambs, with less care, and at the same time a larger fleece than the younger sheep.

The farmer who is finding early lambs this Winter is not worried about taxes, for they always sell at good prices. At the same time, if he is wise, he will save the best ewes for next year's breeding.

Farmers in nearly all parts of the country are refusing to sell their ewes and wether lambs to the mutton dealers, preferring to hold them for the production of a shearing crop.

An ewe will own her lamb if she has milk for it. Hence see to it that every ewe is put in good condition when there will be no trouble about their caring for their lambs.

A sheep grower of Texas is authority for the statement that his sheep had netted him 100 per cent. in the sale of lambs and wool, besides doing the pastures enough good to pay for all the flock consumed.

Sheep require a variety of food for their maintenance, and show a marked improvement with an occasional variation. Clover hay is the most valuable for sheep feeding. Peas and oats may be fed once a day. Pea straw and oat straw are good for a second ration.

More and more the American public is developing a taste for young mutton, called in the hotels and restaurants lamb. With the price of wool active and on a paying basis the sheep raiser ought to be happy. He has now a double source of profit.

The remarkably good wool market and the heavy and continually increasing demand for stock and feeding sheep, have brought growers of cotton to a realization of the fact that it might be to their interest and profit to plant less cotton and devote more acreage to sheep raising.

The average weight of sheep received in the Chicago market was three pounds lighter last year than the year before. What does this show? Only that consumers prefer lamb to mutton, and therefore sheep are fattened and slaughtered at an earlier age than they used to be.

It is said that a shepherd commenced salting his sheep by placing in the pasture a couple of barrels of salt with small holes cut in their sides. He then spread lime around the barrels, and did nothing more than renew the lime a couple of times. Several hundred head of sheep were cured some years ago and have had no trouble since. He says he would only be glad to get a chance to buy foot rot sheep at what he considers their worth.

A feature of Western sheep husbandry, one of several changes made recently in the progress of its economies, is the lamb-feeding of the Fort Collins district in Colorado. A fame has been acquired something like that of the West Highland beef or Welch mutton among English epicures. They are Mexican lambs fed with alfalfa and corn. There are 200,000 feeding this season, and alfalfa hay, formerly worth $1 per ton, now commands $4, and 800 carloads of corn have been received this season. They are purchased when weaned, formerly at $1.65 per head, now $2.10, slowly trailed until put on rail, and weigh 40 to 50 pounds when they arrive; are fed about 150 days, putting on 35 to 40 pounds. Alfalfa is given first sparingly, afterwards corn, increasing to 1½ pounds per day during the last few weeks. In one case a young man fed 1200 last year, and after paying for lambs, feed, labor and living expenses, cleared $2400. This busines is stimulating activities and values in all the region of Fort Collins and Greeley.

SWEET CORN A GOOD CROP.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

have, is that they can raise sweet corn in the sand. They will plant from two to twenty acres without any dressing whatever, with the exception of a little phosphate in drills, and in the Fall it takes two-thirds of the proceeds of the crop to pay the phosphate bill. Then they will gather in the corner grocery and growl with long faces about sweet corn not paying; but with the coming of another Spring they will plant the same piece of ground, after plowing their fodder in the Fall before, and in this way they farm, continuing year after year, the only dressing being the fodder ploughed in. This is one great error the farmer falls into. While I claim that there is virtue in fodder ploughed under, it is far more valuable stored in the barn and feed out to the stock. I am convinced that a ton of fodder is equal to a ton of English hay in nutrition.

Some claim it is a job to cure it so it will keep, but that is another error. I have planted sweet corn for four years, and like the old yankee, have followed suit, viz: plowing my fodder in and planting the same piece, until last Fall, I cut and shipped it; and as I was anxious to get my cows in the field, I put my fodder all in the barn quite green, packing it in a large pen and sprinkling quite freely with coarse salt. I commenced feeding about Jan. 1, to my stock. I found the top all black and mouldy, and began to think I had better have taken the advice of some of my elders, but I gave one foddering a day—at noon,—and I can truthfully say that I never saw cattle eat anything with more gusto than they did that; cleaning up their cribs perfectly clean, and I assure you that they thrive and grow on it better than any stock hay you could put in the barn.

It is foolish to think of raising sweet corn, or any other crop, without barn dressing, as I have found by sad experience. It is no use to spread over four acres with dressing, when you

Only Have Enough for Two.

You are only wasting your labor and land. If you try to argue with men about planting without dressing, they say, "Last year was a hard year, I admit that."

Ed Peary of Harbor, Maine, planted two acres of corn. He carried about five cords of hog dressing on the two acres. His corn netted him $106 besides two bushel of seed he saved which is worth $4 per bushel. He cut his fodder and stored it, claiming it has saved one ton of hay if not more. Another farmer planted twenty-four acres without any dressing and received $300, while his phosphate bill was enormous.

Which Pays?

This is proof conclusive that sweet corn will pay if you will only fix your ground as you would for any other crop. If the farmers will fill their barn with young stock, make their own dressing and not pay out so much for phosphate, cut their fodder and store it, and not put their dressing on five acres when they only have enough for two, they will find themselves better off financially and better satisfied with general results.

C. H. WISWELL.

For the Maine Farmer.

POTATO CULTURE.

We old fellows used to think we knew just how to raise potatoes or so near the way that there was not *much* chance for improvement, but with potato bugs, leaf blight and rust, we are badly left. Now as the time is almost here to plant for our next crop, and as there will surely be a large crop put in, let us talk over the matter and see if we can't get hold of a better way than we have had before. There is no doubt but we have got to use corrosive sublimate. Bordeaux mixture and Paris green, all right, but how about sprouting, planting, cultivating, seed, etc. I saw in Jerrard's seed catalogue that the Beauties of Hebron have lost their vitality and do not do well the second year if you get the seed of him.

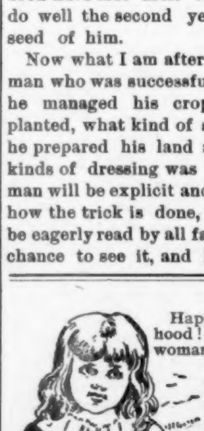
Now what I am after is to find out the man who was successful last year—how he managed his crop, what time he planted, what kind of seed he used, how he prepared his land and what kind or kinds of dressing was used. If such a man will be explicit and let us know just how the trick is done, his article would be eagerly read by all farmers who might chance to see it, and he might benefit the readers of the *Maine Farmer* thousands of dollars.

My way of planting the past three or four years has been to spread dressing on in the Fall, pulverize thoroughly with a disk harrow in the Spring, making the rows three and one-half feet apart, marking with the horse hoe, deepening with a light plow. The seed I plant whole, two feet apart in the row, with a liberal handful of ashes on one side and with a smaller handful of Superphosphate on the other. Cover with the hand hoe lightly, say one inch or a little more. By covering in that way they will soon be up, then if there are any weeds they will be down so low that in hoeing they will be covered so deep they can never come up again, so that by the second or third hoeing they will be forever dead. By deep planting the crop will stand the drouth a great deal better, and the potatoes will set on about the same distance from the surface as they would had they been planted shallow.

About April 10, I put the potatoes in boxes three feet long by one and one-half feet wide, three inches deep, to sprout, by putting half an inch of earth at the bottom—I sifted it in with a very coarse sieve—then placed the potatoes close together, seed end up, till the box was full, then sifted in earth till the potatoes were covered—just covered—placed the box on a barrel back of the cooking stove, then filled another box in the same way, placed two sticks across the first box and set this second box on top of it, and so on till I had enough for half an acre. After the sprouts were well started, I set them in the sun to harden them. Send to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for Bulletin No. 35, on Potato Culture.

When the rust struck them last year, they were turning out better than 200 bushels to the acre. Before that I had dug some of them and taken to market—those which were too small were put into the cellar, where they are now, all sound—but all of the others which I dug later on after the rust, were nearly worthless, and I find that most all of my neighbors are in the same box. So if any one, who may chance to see this, has been successful in raising the potato crop the past season, will write and let us know through the *Farmer* how he did it, he may do more good than he can tell.

OLD FARMER.



Happy, healthy childhood! Every childless woman feels a tugging at her heart-strings when she sees another woman's happy, healthy rollicking baby. Motherhood is woman's supremest duty and her supremest happiness. Even in childhood she shows how deeply this sentiment is implanted in her breast when she plays with her dolls. There are thousands of otherwise happy wives in this world who only lack the thrilling touch of a first-born's fingers to complete their happiness.

Every wife may be the mother of happy, robust children who will. Thousands of women who had lived years of cheerless, childless wedded life, or whose babies have been born to them weak and sickly, soon to die, are now happy mothers of healthy children, and bless Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for the wonders it has accomplished for them. This great medicine acts directly and only on the delicate and important organs that bear the burden of maternity. It makes them strong, healthy, vigorous and elastic. It allays inflammation, heals ulceration, and tones and strengthens the nerves. It banishes the discomforts of the expectant months and makes baby's advent easy and almost painless. It insures a healthy child and an ample supply of nourishment. Honest dealers will not offer worthless substitutes for the sake of a little added profit.

"I cannot say enough in praise of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, as it has undoubtedly saved my life," writes Mrs. Florence Hunter, of Corley, Logan Co., Ark. "I miscarried four times; could get no medicine to do me any good. After taking several bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription I made my husband a present of a fine girl."

Free! Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. For paper-covered copy send 21 one-cent stamps, *to cover mailing only.* Cloth-bound 31 stamps. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. A whole medical library in one 1000-page volume.

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This firm have a thirty-years' reputation for honest dealing. They keep Dry and Fancy Goods of every sort and Men's and Women's Furnishings. Dress Goods and Silks are two leading departments.

NEW GOODS.

The Spring style Wool Dress Goods are now on exhibition and sale. In anticipation of the demands of our out-of-town customers we have opened up some rare good values. The prices cannot fail to please.

At 68c Illuminated Suitings—new weave.
At 75c Serges and Henriettas—new shades.
At 90c Cobalines—New effects.
At $1.00 Checked Poplins—An entirely new weave.
At $1.00 Checked Cheviot—very stylish.
At $1.25 Etamines in all colors.
At $1.50 Traverse Novelty Suitings—blue, green, brown and red.

In the medium and low priced Goods from 68c down to 25c per yard we are showing immense assortments. New colorings in plain and illuminated effects and in fancy novelty weaves.

Send for Samples.

The advantages of our Mail Order System are manifest. Customers who are unable to visit us may order by mail and feel assured of prompt attention and careful selection.

When money accompanies order amounting to $5.00 or more, we prepay express charges to any express office in New England.

EASTMAN BROS. & BANCROFT
PORTLAND, ME.

TRAVELLING LIBRARIES.

Statement of Some of the Benefits to be Derived from Their Establishment.

Last year several barrels of valuable magazines and books, also files of the *Youth's Companion* and *Our Young Folks* and similar publications were sent to places in the Eastern part of the State. They went into logging camps, district schools, Sunday schools, and in many cases were left by the missionary in humble cabins beyond the reach of churches or schools. When read in one region they were passed on to another, and reports have come back to us of the eagerness with which they were received and read.

The pleasure at that far end of the transaction was no greater than that experienced by the men, women and children who searched out of their abundance of good reading that which they could spare for those less favored. Then there was real satisfaction at both ends. This is a pleasure we can enjoy while we live. Somewhere there is a lack of the papers, magazines and books of which many of us have a surplus.

In the January number of the *Outlook* is an interesting article by Rev. J. W. White on "Travelling Libraries in Wisconsin." The whole scheme of travelling libraries is by no means a new one. In one form or another they have been in use for many years. In some places rich men and women have made up sets of books to lend or hire for a nominal price to any club or company of persons who would send them further on to other companies.

In Massachusetts many years ago the State made up quite a large number of these, appropriating money for the purpose of making plain, substantial cases which served for freight boxes as well as library cases, filling these with good, sensible books for general reading. Any town on making suitable application received these and set them up either in a private house or school room or in the village store. In my own town we had one for each district. They were read and exchanged from district to district for a year or so and then sent on to a neighboring town and we had a new set. Massachusetts was generous in educational matters in those days and to-day she is reaping rich rewards. These little libraries were so much prized and were so faithfully used that the State made so liberal offers of aid for the establishment of town and city libraries that one after another accepted the aid, put more money to it till now nearly every town in the State has its own free library—less than twenty are without a library and very many have elegant library buildings sometimes built by the cities and quite as often the gift of some one who was glad to express his gratitude to the past and present generations by giving a building for generations to come. The travelling library, humble as it was, became the means to a most honorable end. Several States have them now and many more are seriously considering the subject.

Last Winter the matter was brought before our Maine legislature. The committee which gave the hearing were evidently interested and though to most of them it was a new idea, they seemed in favor of giving honest consideration to it. They could see at once that the friends of the enterprise had no motive beyond what was on the face—to carry to rural districts well chosen reading which would do more for the welfare of the State at large than many other enterprises more costly.

The libraries may be made up of mixed varieties for general use in a town or district or they may be for a club when a special subject is to be discussed. A group of young people in some far off town may be led to study birds or flowers or stones or stars and have a library chosen especially for a Winter's work. A woman's club may choose to give a Winter to history or some country, its artists, poets, architecture and politics, and they would be glad of the loan of a whole set of books on that country. This is an appetite that the State would do well to gratify. It will be money in its pocket in the long run. I can think of no safeguard so valuable for a lot of young country people as just such a chance as these libraries would give them. If we can only preëmpt the minds of these young people for what is good and ennobling the State is enriched.

ANNIE G. PEPPER.

A GOLD MINE DOWN EAST.

In the northern part of Lubec is one of the most wonderful plants ever set in motion in this country. From the salt waters of Passamaquoddy bay, gold and silver are being extracted and in quantities which will pay. This is vouched for by responsible persons.

When the plant was completed, the first of its kind ever built, machines were put in place under cover of darkness. A long room beneath the wharf, 80x30 feet, was securely planked in on all sides, divided into a hundred little rooms, each lined with galvanized iron, and in each place was placed a single machine with a three-inch pipe leading into it from a common flume. The pond above the plant holds 50,000 tons of water every tide, and this is held back by gates acting automatically and delivering the salt water to each machine as fast as it can work.

On the fourth day of February one hundred machines were set at work, and results obtained that more than satisfied both inventors and stockholders. Each machine was run on an average for 60 hours before the gold and silver were extracted. Not counting the latter metal, the plant is yielding $125 a day, or $750 each week. The total outlay by the company has been a little less than $50,000, so that, with the somewhat crude apparatus now employed, the investment is yielding an income of something like 78 per cent. per year.

If no improvements were to be made on the machines now in use, there could be a daily accumulation of over $10,000 in gold. Even at this rate there is not much danger of soon exhausting the supply, for every cubic mile of sea water contains $65,000,000 worth of gold, and there are 300,000,000 cubic miles of sea on the globe.

The erection of a big plant to contain 1000 machines will be begun the 1st of April, and will require the labor of 500 men for over six months. As soon as the weather permits, the work will be pushed with all speed.

It Never Fails to Cure.

SINKIN, MO., Nov. 10, 1897.

The Caustic Balsam you sent me is the best liniment I ever saw. It is all that you claim for it. I have tried it on horses, and my family have used it, and it never fails to cure. I do not intend to be without it. I am doing all I can for it, but people are afraid of it.

EUGENE STEERS.

No occasion to be afraid, as it is absolutely a safe and reliable remedy for any one to use—L. W. Co.

Hicks—"They say that a man can truly love only once; do you believe that?"

Wicks—"Certainly I do; but it does not follow that the same old love may not occasionally be turned toward a new object."

Much in Little

Is especially true of Hood's Pills, for no medicine ever contained so great curative power in so small space. They are a whole medicine chest, always ready, always efficient, always satisfactory; prevent a cold or fever, cure all liver ills, sick headache, jaundice, constipation, etc. 25c. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

Kidney and Uric Acid Troubles Quickly Cured.

You May Have a Sample Bottle of the Great Discovery, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root Sent Free by Mail.

Men and women doctor their troubles so often without benefit, that they get discouraged and skeptical. In most such cases serious mistakes are made in doctoring and in not knowing what our trouble is or what makes us sick. The unmistakable evidences of kidney trouble are pain or dull ache in the back, too frequent desire to pass water, scanty supply, smarting irritation. As kidney disease advances the face looks sallow or pale, puffs or dark circles under the eyes, the feet swell and sometimes the heart aches badly. Should further evidence be needed to find out the cause of sickness, then set urine aside for twenty-four hours; if there is a sediment or settling it is also convincing proof that our kidneys and bladder need doctoring. A fact often overlooked, is that women suffer as much from kidney and bladder trouble as men do.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is the discovery of the eminent physician and scientist and is not recommended for everything, but will be found just what is needed in cases of kidney and bladder disorders or troubles due to uric acid and weak kidneys, such as catarrh of the bladder, gravel, rheumatism and Bright's Disease which is the worst form of kidney trouble. It corrects inability to hold urine and smarting in passing it, and promptly overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to get up many times during the night.

The mild and the extraordinary effect of this great remedy is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures. Sold by druggists, price fifty cents and one dollar. So universally successful is Swamp-Root in quickly curing even the most distressing cases, that to Prove its wonderful merit you may have a sample bottle and a book of valuable information, both sent absolutely free by mail, upon receipt of three two-cent stamps to cover cost of postage on the bottle. Mention Maine Farmer and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. This generous offer appearing in this paper is a guarantee of genuineness.

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Bradley's
BY EVERY TEST,
Fertilizers
FOR ALL CROPS.

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Arlington TESTED SEEDS

They are all tried and true. The 1898 Catalogue is valuable and free. Our new address is

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The largest complete line of farm machinery manufactured by any single concern in the world; embraces: Osborne Combination Harrows, Spring-Tooth Harrows, Adjustable Peg-Tooth Harrows, Sulky Spring-Tooth Harrows, Columbia Flexible & Reversible Disc Harrows, Rival Disc Harrows, Columbia Inclined Corn Harvester & Binder, All-Steel Tedders, Columbia Mower, (1 & 2-horse) All-Steel Self Dump Rakes, Columbia Grain Harvester and Binder, All-Steel Hand Dump Rakes, Columbia Reaper, No. 8 Reaper, Horse Hoe Cultivators, etc.

Every machine is fully warranted and is the best of its class that can be produced with good material, complete equipment, superior skill and long experience.

The Cut here Shown is that of our OSBORNE COMBINATION HARROW.

Before you read a word about it, examine the cut closely. Do you see the advantages of this harrow? Adjustable Spring-Teeth to tear up the ground to any desired depth and a powerful Steel Rake behind to level and smooth it. Each section has 8 teeth set so they cannot trail each other... Don't Buy until you have seen our local Agent. LOOK for our ad next week.

Broad shoes in front make it ride the ground smoothly. Positively without an equal because of the wide range of work it will do.

Handy Book on Farm and Home Free.

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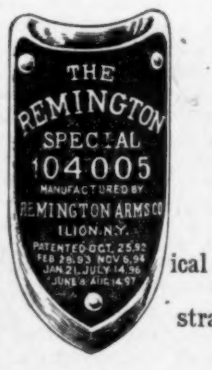
WASHES AND DYES AT ONE OPERATION ..ANY COLOR.

The Cleanest, Fastest Dye for Soiled or Faded Shirt Waists, Blouses, Ribbons, Curtains, Underlinen, etc., whether Silk, Satin, Cotton or Wool.

Sold in All Colors by Grocers and Druggists, or mailed free for 15 cents; Address, THE MAYPOLE SOAP DEPOT, 127 Duane Street, New York.

THIS Is the Shield That Protects The Riders of Remington Bicycles.



It represents nearly a century of mechanical experience.

Do you wonder that the Remington is a stranger to the repair shop?

Write for illustrated catalogue.

WE SOLICIT CORRESPONDENCE FOR AGENCY.

Remington Arms Co., Ilion, N. Y.

Home Department.

A Standard Sewing Machine or Solid Gold Watch, made by the best manufacturers in America, complete and warranted in every respect. Write the Farmer for particulars. Given to any one obtaining a club. See grand Premium List.

A LITTLE SONG OF HOPE.

I've battled through adversity when skies were blue and bright
To win of fickle Fortune but a feather in the fight,
An' I've never felt a flurry nor the smallest mite distressed,
Till Sol had sunk to slumber in the cradle of the West.
It always seemed that even, with its darkness an' its dew,
Brought forth a host of pigmies, an' these little troubles grew
Till, like Gulliver, they bound me, an' when hope had nearly gone,
I felt a peace come stealin' through the gateway of the dawn.

I've lain awake so troubled, an' a-tossin' through the night,
A hoping I'd be guided in the paths o' truth an' right,
A-wrestlin' with my conscience over somethin' I had done,
Or else a-plannin' duties with the risin' o' the sun;
An' I've conjured up the sorrows that it seemed were sure to fall
Upon me an' to wrap me in a sort o' sombre pall;
But the ills have always vanished when the morning cried, begone!
An' a dream o' peace came stealin' through the gateway o' the dawn.

An' so I say to sinners, an' to saints who strive as well,
The cares that came upon you when the shades o' sorrow fell
Will vanish with the vision of a soul-enlightened day,
An' God will wipe the teardrops from your swollen eyes away.
The host of little worries that beset you through the night
Shall steal in stealth an' banished, shall be frownin' in the flight,
An' the rest will be the sweeter for the ills you've undergone
When that holy peace comes stealin' through the gateway of the dawn.

—*Roy Farrell Greene.*

For the Maine Farmer.

THE HAPPY WIFE IN THE HOME.

In a recent letter, a friend of mine, touching upon the subject of happiness, quoted these words:

"One happy person in a home is worth more than half a dozen that are trying to make others happy."

The sentiment pleased me at once, and, as I repeated it, I recognized more clearly the truth expressed by those few words. Be the happy person the husband, the wife, brother, sister, aged grand-parent or little, sunny-hearted child, the influence is most helpful and uplifting to the entire household. Not wishing to make this article too lengthy, we will simply speak to-day of the happy wife in the home of the farmer.

We all understand that it is the desire of every true wife to make her home the happiest spot on earth to her husband and children. Much has been said and written upon the subject, but it seems to me that the selection quoted by my friend contains the best suggestion yet offered.

If we wish to create happiness or to perpetuate it, we must be happy ourselves, and fill the atmosphere of our homes with rays of joy from our own grateful gladness.

There has been much advice given to wives in regard to keeping the house in perfect order, the table well supplied with good food, and themselves dressed always neatly and becomingly.

Excellent as these suggestions are, it is possible for a wife to follow them to the letter and yet fail to attain the desired result, if, by reason of over-work or other causes, she allows herself to become cross, fretful and unhappy. It is also possible for a cheerful woman, who keeps her thoughts above the little worries and annoyances of every-day life, to make home happy for her loved ones, even though she may be too frail to keep her house always in order, or too poor to be always dressed in becoming gowns.

The farmer's wife has some cares unknown to other housekeepers, but I see no reason why she cannot be as happy as any other woman in the world.

Of course it is easier for some to be happy than for others in like situations. Much depends upon the individual tastes. Still I believe it is possible for a woman to be happy and to make those around her contented, even among uncongenial surroundings. I do not know who wrote the beautiful lines beginning:

"Let thoughts all formed of brightness
Thread every hour of care,"

but I feel sure they point out the way to be continually happy amid the daily routine of farm housework.

Those of us who have little children in our homes know how little time for reading, writing and social gatherings the mother can spare; but never should that be made the cause of unhappy reflections. It is but few years, at most, that we can have our children all to ourselves in the home to which God has entrusted them. Is there any sacrifice of personal pleasure or comfort which we are called upon to make for their sakes that is not repaid ten thousand fold by the enjoyment their sweet presence brings to us?

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LIZZIE A. L. TIBBETTS.

$100 Reward, $100.

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Address, F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists. 75c.
Hall's family pills are the best.

-Troubles Quickly Cured.

...ottle of the Great Discovery, Dr. ...Root Sent Free by Mail.

...disorders or troubles due to uric acid and weak kidneys, such as catarrh of the bladder, gravel, rheumatism and Bright's Disease which is the worst form of kidney trouble. It corrects inability to hold urine and smarting in passing it, and promptly overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to get up many times during the night.

The mild and the extraordinary effect of this great remedy is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures. Sold by druggists, price fifty cents and one dollar. So universally successful is Swamp-Root in quickly curing even the most distressing cases, that to Prove its wonderful merit you may have a sample bottle and a book of valuable information, both sent absolutely free by mail, upon receipt of three two-cent stamps to cover cost of postage on the bottle. Mention Maine Farmer and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. This generous offer appearing in this paper is a guarantee of genuineness.

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They are all tried and true. The 1898 Catalogue is valuable and free. Our new address is

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The Cleanest, Fastest Dye for Soiled or Faded Shirt Waists, Blouses, Ribbons, Curtains, Underlinens, etc., whether Silk, Satin, Cotton or Wool.

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...ents nearly a century of mechan... ...wonder that the Remington is a ...e repair shop? ...r illustrated catalogue.

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A Standard Sewing Machine or Solid Gold Watch, made by the best manufacturers in America, complete and warranted in every respect. Write the Farmer for particulars. Given to any one obtaining a club. See grand Premium List.

A LITTLE SONG OF HOPE.

I've battled through adversity when skies were blue and bright
To win of fickle Fortune but a feather in the fight.
An' I've never felt a flurry nor the smallest mite distressed,
Till Sol had sunk to slumber in the cradle of the West.
It always seemed that even, with its darkness an' its dew,
Brought forth a host of pigmies, an' these little troubles grew
Till, like Gulliver, they bound me, an' when hope had nearly gone,
I felt a peace come stealin' through the gateway of the dawn.

I've lain awake so troubled, an' a-tossin' through the night,
A hoping I'd be guided in the paths o' truth an' right,
A-wrestlin' with my conscience over somethin' I had done,
Or else a-plannin' duties with the risin' o' the sun;
An' I've conjured up the sorrows that it seemed were sure to fall
Upon me an' to wrap me in a sort o' sombre pall;
But the ills have always vanished when the morning cried, begone!
An' a dream o' peace came stealin' through the gateway o' the dawn.

An' so I say to sinners, an' to saints who strive as well,
The cares that came upon you when the shades o' sorrow fell
Will vanish with the vision of a soul-enlightened day,
An' God will wipe the teardrops from your swollen eyes away.
The host of little worries that beset you through the night
Shall steal in stealth an' banished, shall be frownin' in the flight,
An' the rest will be the sweeter for the ills you've undergone
When that holy peace comes stealin' through the gateway of the dawn.

—*Roy Farrell Greene.*

For the Maine Farmer.

THE HAPPY WIFE IN THE HOME.

In a recent letter, a friend of mine, touching upon the subject of happiness, quoted these words:

"One happy person in a home is worth more than half a dozen that are trying to make others happy."

The sentiment pleased me at once, and, as I repeated it, I recognized more clearly the truth expressed by those few words. Be the happy person the husband, the wife, brother, sister, aged grand-parent or little, sunny-hearted child, the influence is most helpful and uplifting to the entire household. Not wishing to make this article too leugthy, we will simply speak to-day of the happy wife in the home of the farmer.

We all understand that it is the desire of every true wife to make her home the happiest spot on earth to her husband and children. Much has been said and written upon the subject, but it seems to me that the selection quoted by my friend contains the best suggestion yet offered.

If we wish to create happiness or to perpetuate it, we must be happy ourselves, and fill the atmosphere of our homes with rays of joy from our own grateful gladness.

There has been much advice given to wives in regard to keeping the house in perfect order, the table well supplied with good food, and themselves dressed always neatly and becomingly.

Excellent as these suggestions are, it is possible for a wife to follow them to the letter and yet fail to attain the desired result, if, by reason of over-work or other causes, she allows herself to become cross, fretful and unhappy. It is also possible for a cheerful woman, who keeps her thoughts above the little worries and annoyances of every-day life, to make home happy for her loved ones, even though she may be too frail to keep her house always in order, or too poor to be always dressed in becoming gowns.

The farmer's wife has some cares unknown to other housekeepers, but I see no reason why she cannot be as happy as any other woman in the world.

Of course it is easier for some to be happy than for others in like situations. Much depends upon the individual tastes. Still I believe it is possible for a woman to be happy and to make those around her contented, even among uncongenial surroundings. I do not know who wrote the beautiful lines beginning:

'Let thoughts all formed of brightness
Thread every hour of care,"

but I feel sure they point out the way to be continually happy amid the daily routine of farm housework.

Those of us who have little children in our homes know how little time for reading, writing and social gatherings the mother can spare; but never should that be made the cause of unhappy reflections. It is but few years, at most, that we can have our children all to ourselves in the home to which God has entrusted them. Is there any sacrifice of personal pleasure or comfort which we are called upon to make for their sakes that is not repaid ten thousand fold by the enjoyment their sweet presence brings to us?

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Address, F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
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Hall's family pills are the best.

TALMAGE CURED BY DR. GREENE'S NERVURA.

Dr Greene's Nervura Cures the Most Renowned Preacher in the World.

Rev. Dr. Talmage Finds Help in the Use of Dr. Greene's Nervura and His Commendation of this Grand Remedy Will Influence and Encourage the Weak, Sick and Suffering to Use it and Be Cured. It is the Best Spring Medicine You Can Take.

REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE.

Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, the most renowned preacher in the world, has been cured by Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy.

Rev. Dr. Talmage, undoubtedly the greatest living divine, occupies in the hearts and minds of the people a position of pre-eminent esteem and regard. No other preacher is so widely known, no other clergyman is so distinguished throughout the world. A great orator and writer, his sermons have the widest dissemination, until there is scarcely a family where his name and works are not known.

When such a man, a recognized leader and teacher of the people, testifies by his written testimonial that Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy has helped him and that he recommends its use for invigoration after over-work, to restore the strength, energy, nerve force and vitality of the system, when for any reason they are lost, weakened or impaired, those who are sick and suffering, who are weak, nervous, without strength, energy and ambition, who are discouraged and disheartened by repeated failures to be cured, in fact all who have need of a strength-giving and health restoring medicine, can take renewed hope from the words of this great preacher, that Dr. Greene's Nervura is the one remedy among all others to give them back the health and strength they have lost.

Rev. Dr. Talmage says:

1400 Mass. Ave., Washington, D. C.
I commend Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy for invigoration after over-work. I have used the Nervura for that purpose. T. DeWitt Talmage.

Hope of cure should not be lost while Dr. Greene's Nervura remains untried; no one should be discouraged or despair of a cure who has not yet sought in this wonderful remedy relief from the pain of rheumatism and neuralgia; restoration from nerve-weakness and nervous prostration; renewed strength from the weak, tired feelings, run-down and exhausted sensations of general debility; a cure from those conditions which cause indigestion, dyspepsia, kidney and liver complaints, female weakness, etc.

You can be cured if you will use Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. Strength of nerves, strength of muscle, strength of body, renewed power, ambition and endurance are its wondrous gifts to nerve-weakened, run-down, debilitated, nervous, tired out and exhausted people. It is the best Spring remedy you can take, immeasurably superior to sarsaparillas or other compounds. Take Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy this Spring, and see for yourself its wonderful toning, cleansing, and vitalizing effects.

To the despondent and discouraged it is the hope of renewed life,—a new world, as it were, from which pain, suffering and despair are banished; to the weak, tired and prostrate, it is a tower of strength; to the nervous, sleepless, irritable, brain-weary and nerve-racked, it gives natural, refreshing sleep and strong and steady nerves; to the low-spirited sufferers from nervous prostration and female complaints it is the entrance upon a new existence of robust happiness; indeed, the sick and suffering will find in Dr. Greene's Nervura a veritable fountain of health.

Dr. Greene's Nervura is a physician's prescription, the remedy of physicians for the cure of the people. Use it if you have need of a health and strength-giving medicine, and consult Dr. Greene, if you desire, which may be done without charge, either personally at his office, 34 Temple Place, Boston, Mass., or by mail.

Above all do not be persuaded to accept some substitute which the dealer claims is "just as good," on which he makes a little more profit. There is no other remedy in the world of anything like the value, power and efficacy of Dr. Greene's Nervura in restoring health and strength. Insist on having Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, and accept no other.

For the Maine Farmer.

MORAL INSTRUCTION.—THE VALUE OF THE BIBLE STORY.

Child Study—XIV.

The child's delight in stories is unbounded, and his appetite for them almost insatiable. Since he is always ready to listen to a story and enjoys it so much, it would naturally follow that this would be an excellent vehicle for the moral instruction that it is necessary to give. The child likes drama; he likes life and action; he likes the concrete rather than the abstract, and this he finds in the story. Tell him that a certain thing is wrong, and it seems to make but little impression sometimes, but show him the same fault in another boy in a story, and he sees it clearly with indignation against the wrong, and can apply it to his own case.

In the International Education Series, edited by Wm. T. Harris, U. S. Commissioner of Education, there is a book on "Moral Instruction" by Felix Adler which is the best of anything yet written and which furnishes a valuable guide to this difficult subject. I should be glad to put that book into the hands of our readers, instead of, or together with, the few suggestions I am able to give through my own inquiries into the subject, for I am only just beginning to be a learner in this line where one can learn every day.

How shall we give moral instruction? In the greatest of all teachers we have an answer, "Without a parable spake he not unto them." Jesus spoke in parables; he clothed the abstract truth in the concrete fashion. If we use his method, we shall be using the best method. The best way to give moral instruction then, as Felix Adler clearly shows, and as other scientists believe, is through the story.

The mother who has a gift for story telling can doubtless provide one for the various emergencies that arise, but not every one has that gift, and many we doubt not would be glad to be directed to some source from which they could be obtained. Adler's work furnishes a directory of this kind. He recommends, in different stages of development, Fairy Stories (Hans Christian Andersen's), Fables (Æsops'), Bible stories, and Homeric stories.

Shall we let our children have fairy tales? Adler says, "Let us welcome them into our primary course of moral training, that with their gentle bands, woven with morning mist and morning glory, they may help to lead our children into the bright realms of the ideal."

The peculiar value of fables is that "they are instantaneous photographs, which reproduce, as it were, in a single flash of light, a single moral quality or one aspect of human nature, and excluding everything else, permit the entire attention to be fixed on that one."

But the Bible stories hold a preëminent place in moral instruction. There is "no literature in the world" that offers their equal for this object. For the lesson of obedience, the cardinal virtue of childhood, there is no story so wonderful as that of Adam and Eve, and for the disquietude of the adolescent period, nothing more applicable than the story of Cain and Abel.

In making use of these Bible stories Adler would tell them in his own way, in a way that would appeal directly to the child. A portion of his version of the story of Adam and Eve in paradise will serve as an illustration. If you do not know the childish heart, this version may not please you, but if you can "become as a little child," I think it will.

"Once upon a time there were two children, Adam and Eve. Adam was a fine and noble-looking lad. He was slender and well built, and fleet of foot as a young deer. Eve was as beautiful as the dawn, with long, golden tresses, and blue eyes, and cheeks like the rose. They lived in the loveliest garden that you have ever heard of. There were tall trees in it, and open meadows where the grass was as smooth as on a lawn, and clear, murmuring brooks ran through the woods.

* * * * * * *

And there were ever so many animals in it, all kinds of animals—elephants, and tigers, and leopards, and giraffes, and camels, and sheep and horses, and cows; but even the wild animals did them no harm.

* * * * * * *

"One day their Father said to them: 'My children, there is one tree in this beautiful garden the fruit of which you must not eat, because it is hurtful for you. You cannot understand why, but you know you must obey your father even when you do not understand. He loves you and knows best what is for your good.'"

Then follows in the same way the account of the temptation and fall and after that the closing sentences.

"Their father took them by the hand and said: 'To-morrow when it is dawn you will have to leave this place. In this beautiful paradise no one can stay who has disobeyed. You, Adam, must learn labor; and you, Eve, to be patient and self-denying for others, and perhaps, after a long, long time, some day, you will come back with me into paradise again.'"

Then there would follow the recital of the disobedience of the child listening, and the naming of the penalty that he must pay for it, with always the ray of hope at the end no matter how grave his offence. Do not leave him hopeless.

An application of this story was recently made in school where the children had broken one of the rules. The story was told, the punishment, which was a deprivation of one of their privileges, was named and carried out, and the result was everything that could be desired. The story is so vivid and so convincing, it makes the strong, lasting impression desired.

The stories of the Iliad and Odyssey come at the age when there is a thirst for adventure. The fact that these stories delight the youth of to-day as they have those of all past ages, is sufficient proof of worth, courage, presence of mind, filial conduct, respect of old age, these are well taught by Homer and are well worth teaching.

In giving moral instruction then, tell a great many stories; stories of the true ideal and the opposite. Do not moralize too much but let the tale point its own moral; if it does not it is not worth the telling for the purpose of instruction.

We all have the Bible and in having that we possess a mother's guide and a teacher's guide that is infallible. One who has charge of a Normal class of young ladies in Boston, lately said, "If I had to throw aside every other book, I think my class would be better fitted with the Bible than with any other. God has given us two books, his own word in the Bible, and the book of life in the child. One is the explanation of the other; they are to be read side by side." H. J. S.

Young Folks.

A Jackknife, Camera, Gold Watch, or Bicycle, to every boy and girl reading the Farmer who will secure a club. Write the office at once for particulars.

"LITTLE BABY COWS WAS SO CUNNING."

The Country Week Committee at the Boston Young Men's Christian Union, receive, every year, at the close of the season, many letters from little children who have been favored with Summer vacations in the country through this practical, health and pleasure-giving charity.

Many of these letters received from the little ones, expressive of their thanks, are interesting and somewhat amusing. One of those received may be of interest to the country week donors. It is as follows:

"BOSTON, Oct. 25.

Dear Miss Johnson: My brother, sister and I right to thank you for the nice time we had last Summer.

We was in M—— with Mrs. ——, and she was very Kind to us.

They had cows calfs hens and we saw a fox when it came out right beside us and stole a chicken the little baby cows was so cunning it was to bad they had to be Killed. We went out riding twice and we enjoyed it very much.

We will close our letter with best love to you hoping the Lord will spare you for many years to send poor children away to the Country.

MOLLIE, JOHNNIE AND BESSIE.

Mr. Editor: I saw your invitation in the *Farmer* for the young folks to write about some author or great man. I will write a composition about John Adams, that I wrote once in school. John Adams was born October 30, 1735. His father was a farmer of moderate means, a worthy, industrious man, toiling early and late for the very frugal support which such labor could furnish his family. He was a deacon of the church in Quincy town, then a part of Braintree. He wanted to give his son an education, hoping that he would become a minister of the gospel; but John Adams was not fond of books. When he was fourteen years old, his father said to him: "My son, it is time for you to decide your future occupation in life. What business do you wish to follow?" "I wish to be a farmer," the boy replied. "Very well," said his father. "You must give up play, and enter upon that steady, hard work, without which no farmer can get a living." The next morning he took his hoe and went out in the field. He worked all the morning till noon; came home to his dinner; returned to the field, and worked all the afternoon till night. As he hoed, he thought, work, work, work, was now to him life's doom. In the evening he said to his father: "Father, I have been thinking, to-day, and have concluded that I should like to try my books." So his father let him have his choice. There was a very good school in the town, and John laid his hoe aside for his grammar. He entered the Harvard College at the age of sixteen, and graduated in 1755. He then went to teaching school until he got tired. When but 22 years of age, he returned to his native town of Braintree. Soon after his father died; he continued to reside with his mother and brother, who had taken the farm. In October, 1764, he married Miss Abigail Smith, daughter of Rev. William Smith, pastor of the church in Weymouth. She was a lady of very rare endowments of person and of mind. The memorable Stamp Act was now issued, and Adams, gathering up his strength to resist these encroachments, entered with all the ardor of his soul into political life. Soon after the Stamp Act was repealed. John Adams was one of the five delegates sent from Massachusetts to the Continental Congress in Philadelphia, 1774. In April, 1775, the War of the Revolution was opened, and brave men were shot down by English soldiery upon the grass at Lexington. On the 10th of May, the second Continental Congress again assembled in Philadelphia. Men, women and children were flying in all directions. The sick were placed in beds on carts and hurried to a place for safety. June 17th, 1765, the battle of Bunker Hill was fought about 6 o'clock, Saturday morning. The farmers came rushing in from all the towns with rifles, shot guns, pitchforks, and any other weapons of offense or defense which they could grasp. On the fourth of March, 1797, at Philadelphia, John Adams was elected President of the United States. He died July 4th, 1826, serving one term of office in the President's chair.

Yours truly, MATTIE HATCH.

Dear Mr. Editor: A few weeks ago I wrote a piece about James F. Cooper, and as you were so kind as to print it, I thought I would write a piece about Washington Irving. Washington Irving was America's first great writer. He was born in New York City, in 1783, at the close of the Revolutionary War. He was named for General Washington. Irving's father was a Scotchman, of a distinguished family in the Orkney Islands. His mother was an English lady. When Irving was four years old, he went to a New York school, where he learned his letters. At six he went to another school, taught by an old soldier. His school life ended at sixteen. He always regretted that he did not go to college with his brothers. At seventeen he studied law with Judge Hoffman. He went with the Hoffman family up the Hudson river, through the Highlands of Saratoga, then to the fur-trading stations at Montreal and Quebec. He now began to write articles signed Jonathan Old-Style, for a New York paper. At 21, he was obliged to go abroad for his health. He visited Marseilles, Genoa and Sicily. After two years of travel he returned well and happy. He resumed his study of law with Judge Hoffman. He was engaged to the Judge's daughter, Matilda. She died at 17. Irving mourned her death for a lifetime, for he never married. At the age of 32, he again went to Europe. This time he was absent for 17 years. He travelled through England and Scotland. While abroad he wrote "Westminster Abbey," "The Sketch Book," and "Sleepy Hollow." He became acquainted with Sir Walter Scott. While staying with Scott, he wrote "Tales of a Traveller." He was now invited to go to Spain. While in Spain, he lived in an old Moorish palace called Alhambra. After leaving Spain, Irving returned to England as Secretary of the American Minister. He remained two years. In 1832, he returned to America. He accompanied Commissioner Ellsworth in the removal of the Indians across the Mississippi. Irving now learned something about the West. After his journey to the West, he wrote, "The Adventure of Capt. Bonneville," and "Tour of the Prairies." In 1842, Irving again visited Europe, this time as minister to Spain. During his four years' residence he wrote "Life of Mahomet." After returning to his native land, he purchased a many gabled, old, stone mansion. This is situated on the East bank of the Hudson river, near Tarrytown, 25 miles from New York City. Irving's home was called Sunnyside. Two of his brothers and five nieces lived with him. Here he wrote "Life of Washington." In 1859, at the age of 76, he suddenly died. He was buried in Sleepy Hollow cemetery, where a plain, marble slab bearing his name now marks his grave. BESSIE CHAPLIN.

Rob Roy Flour

The finest flour that miller can make from the finest wheat that farmer can raise:—produces the finest bread that cook can bake.

Sold in bags and barrels by grocers and flour dealers everywhere.

WM. A. COOMBS, Coldwater, Mich.

AN OPEN LETTER To MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now [signature] *on every bear the fac-simile signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher *wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," which has been used in the homes of the Mothers of America for over thirty years.* **LOOK CAREFULLY at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought** *on the and has the signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher *wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.*

March 8, 1897. Samuel Pitcher, M.D.

Do Not Be Deceived.

Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which *even he* does not know.

"The Kind You Have Always Bought"
BEARS THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF

Chas. H. Fletcher.

Insist on Having
The Kind That Never Failed You.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Dear Boys and Girls: I have been reading of James Russell Lowell, and thought perhaps you who read the *Farmer* might be interested in it, so I have written it and sent it in, and hope it will be printed. James Russell Lowell was born on Washington's birthday, Feb. 22, 1819, in Cambridge, Mass. His father was Charles Lowell, his mother before she was married was Harriet Spence. She had the sense, the courage, and exquisite foresight which placed James, soon after his birth, under the care of a sister eight years older. The rule was that he was to sleep three hours in the morning. His little nurse could sing to him or read to him and she usually read to him some of the poets who interested her. The cadences of verse were soothing and he fell asleep every day quieted by the rhythm of Shakespeare or Spenser. When he grew older he did not like to have to lie down three hours and mentioned it to the nurse but when she saw the look of sorrow on her face he rushed back to her and yielded the whole point and thus ended their first dispute. He graduated at Harvard College in 1838. He succeeded Longfellow in the chair of modern languages and belles-lettres at Harvard in 1855 and in 1857 undertook the editorial control of the *Atlantic Monthly.* In 1877 he was appointed Minister of Spain. He wrote the well-known Biglow papers. He was a friend of Longfellow and Emerson. I was much interested in this story and so I wrote it for the *Farmer* and if I see it printed, I will write again. FLORENCE GRAY.

The Maine Farmer: When I was seven years old I had a present of the book, "Captain January," written by Laura Richards, and the next year I had the "Nautilus" and "Melody." I think I understand the story of "Melody" better than I do "Nautilus," so I like it better. Laura Richards, who wrote these stories and many others, lives in Gardiner, Me. She has two sons and four daughters. She is the daughter of Julia Ward Howe. Laura Richards lives in a brown house built in old fashioned style, with beautiful grounds about it. Nearly every summer she holds a lawn fair for the benefit of the blind children at the Perkins' Institute in Boston. There were several blind children from the institute at one of the fairs; once Helen Keller was there. At one of the fairs there was an exhibition of dolls, and it was lovely. The dolls were of all kinds and sizes, and were so beautifully dressed; and Julia Ward Howe gave medals to the persons who did the nicest work in dressing the dolls.

ETHEL STICKNEY.

Dear Boys and Girls: This is the first time I ever wrote for the *Maine Farmer.* If this is printed I will write again. I am 14 years old. I can do all kinds of housework, all kinds of common cooking. I can wash, iron and sew, and I can do some fancy work. I go to school when it keeps. I study Fifth Reader, Arithmetic, Grammar, History, Large Geography, Spelling, and have studied Book-keeping, and liked it very much. The name of the teacher who taught our school last term was Persis L. Morrison. She has taught here three terms. I liked her very much. We had to write essays and read them in school. We take the *Maine Farmer*, and I enjoy reading the Young Folks' Columns. We all like it very much. I live on a farm. We keep four cows and a horse, 25 hens and two turkeys. I got out the name of the little girl, and hope you can get out mine.

Yours truly,
2-5-18-20-8-1 19-20-18-15-21-20.

Dear Young Folks: As I have not written for the *Maine Farmer* for a long time, I thought I would write as I have nothing else to do. I live on a farm. My father keeps quite a lot of stock. I have one brother and one sister; my brother has been logging this Winter. I have an aunt who is 89 years old, and a Grammie who is 81. My Grammie will go off three miles and trade as well as any one. I have an Uncle at Freedom, N. H., who is 91, and he has shaved four thousand hoops this Winter. I would like to know who can beat that. I notice that the other girls tell what they can do, so I will. I can do housework, sew, crochet, play on a harp and on an organ, sing a little and dance a little. I can't write any more this time because it is such hard times I can't afford to buy writing paper. BLANCHE L. BERRY.

Dear Boys and Girls: This is the first time I have written for the *Farmer.* I am a boy 11 years old. I can saw wood, sweep floors, wash dishes and set the table, too, and I can dust chairs. I have for pets a red squirrel; his name is Beauty. I have two cats; their names are Spot and Dick, and a rooster for a pet. I can pick him up anywhere. He is a Buff Cochin; he came from Augusta, Me. His name is Harry. I have a calf, too; her name is Goldy May. I study a Fourth Reader, Spelling, Geography, Arithmetic and Language. My teacher's name is Miss StClair. I like the school and teacher.

Yours truly,
EUGENE METCALF.

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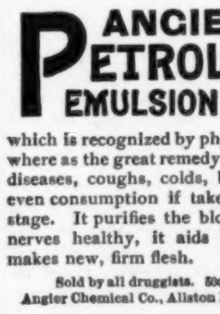
JOHN LEWIS CHILDS, Floral Park, N. Y.

COST OF RAISING WHEAT



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Published every Thursday, by

The Maine Farmer Publishing Co.,

AUGUSTA, MAINE.

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GEORGE M. TWITCHELL, Director.

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GEORGE M. TWITCHELL, Editor and Manager.

THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1898.

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COLLECTORS' NOTICES.

MR. C. S. AYER, our Agent, is now calling upon our subscribers in Kennebec county.

MR. E. S. GIFFORD, our Agent, is now calling upon our subscribers in York county.

Sample Copy sent on application.

Try the Maine Farmer for one month.

The MAINE FARMER now announces to its patrons a GUARANTEED weekly circulation of

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copies. Under different editors, each one a recognized authority, contributed to by the best writers in the country, every department has a special interest to the family group, and is therefore read by all. Firmly established in the homes of the people, THE MAINE FARMER can conservatively claim

50,000

readers weekly. Embracing the whole State and New England in its list, and confined almost exclusively to the homes of the progressive agriculturists, it affords a medium for advertising without parallel in the State.

Sap is flowing and sugar makers are hoping for a good season in the orchards before the snow disappears.

A favor which will be appreciated is that readers of the *Farmer* pass their copy to some friend, not a subscriber, and ask a reading of its columns.

"The *Maine Farmer* for March 3 is well worth the price of five years' subscription to any man growing stock. It is one of the best issues ever sent out from any office." So writes a leading breeder in Massachusetts.

The new story "A Garrison Tangle," by Capt. Chas. King, which is commenced in this issue will prove one of the most interesting serials ever published in the *Farmer*. Capt. King is a well-known writer and his plots are full of interest.

The last issue of the *Farmer* evidently pleases the public, as calls for extra copies have exhausted our large edition. The presentation of live stock interests is a question of importance. Hereafter we shall be prepared to supply requests for extra copies.

It is a happy combination to have a good farm and a good man together. A good manager is imitated in his methods for miles around. He sets the example—what crops to seed; how to cultivate; what machinery to buy; when, and how to market, and in many ways is unconsciously helpful to those around him.

In view of the present situation and the strained relations of the nations, a map complete to 1898 becomes of great value to every person, old and young. The premium offer of the *Maine Farmer* is the greatest ever made, and the map one of the finest, largest and best. Those who have received it are unqualified in its praise. Read the grand offer in another column.

We must crave the indulgence of our readers for a few weeks, because of the crowded condition of our columns. This is the season when advertisers have an interesting story to tell, one as valuable to readers as other needs. We solicit a careful reading of these advertisements, representing as they do the line of goods, stock and products of greatest value to the purchaser.

A TERRIBLE CALAMITY THREATENED.

Not since the days of 1860 and '61 has there been such demand for calm, deliberate judgment as at the present time. Evidently the spirit of jingoism is rampant in this country and behind that is the contemptible spirit of greed manifest in certain publications which are pandering to the most brutal elements of man's nature, not with a desire to arouse patriotism but to coin dollars for their owners. At no time has there ever been such total disregard of truth and honesty as is being manifested by these sheets. Coupled with the excitement such falsehoods engender are the evils actually threatened, and from which every thoughtful man turns with dread. If war is declared by Spain the extent to which other nations may be involved cannot be imagined. Time only can determine the havoc which will be wrought. Wisdom and prudence are enthroned at Washington and the gravity of the situation has, from the first, been recognized.

The destruction of the Maine, even if by outward causes can hardly be charged to the Spanish government unless evidence of a criminating nature is obtained. That this has not been offered is evidenced by the statement of Sec. Long, but the act has drawn the attention of this whole country to Cuba and its necessities as nothing else could and the poor, hungry, starving natives are being fed from the bounty of the United States. That this is indirectly furnishing additional sinews of war by helping prolong life is true, but it is simply a response to the cry of common humanity which must be heeded. Without waiting the finding of the court of inquiry the Spanish government seems to have assumed that indemnity will be demanded, and on Saturday the situation developed two new phases when it became known that the Spanish government had requested the recall of Consul Gen. Lee from his post at Havana to which request the United States had courteously but firmly refused to comply; also that the Spanish government suggested the impropriety of sending relief to the reconcentrados on the cruiser Montgomery and gunboat Nashville, to which suggestion the United States had given a like answer in the negative.

The reply of Pres. McKinley is courteous, yet firm, and will be sustained by the entire American people. The following is the statement given the public authorized by Ass't Sec. Day.

"The President will not consider the recall of General Lee. He has borne himself throughout this crisis with judgment, fidelity and courage, to the President's entire satisfaction.

As to the supplies for the relief of the Cuban people, arrangements have been made to carry a consignment this week from Key West by a naval vessel which may be most available for the purpose, to Matanzas and Sagua. Although the officials here are non-committal on the subject, it is thought that the request of Gen. Lee's recall was made at least a day or two ago and that the Spanish government after receiving the reply of the State Department has not insisted upon Lee's recall or upon its contention that the relief supplies should not be sent to Cuba in naval vessels."

The announcement by the Associated Press of the purpose of the government to send supplies to Cuba on naval vessels was made last Wednesday. Within 24 hours there were signs of resistance on the part of the Spanish government. At first this took the shape of a formal inquiry by the Spanish charge d'affaires, Senor DuBosc, as to the correctness of the report, the inquiry being couched in an incredulous tone, and later when the affirmation came there was lodged, not a formal protest, but rather an insinuation that the movement of the naval ships would not be acceptable; that it would be construed into an active sympathy on the part of the government of the United States with the insurgents. But the President had seen himself that the course he had chosen, that of sending the supplies in a naval vessel, was the only one that promised sufficient and prompt relief. There was no time for polite diplomatic exchange of notes when, according to Gen. Lee's advices, people were perishing from hunger by hundreds everyday in Cuba and the Spanish charge was so informed.

It is this act of feeding the starving, which at the present writing may be taken as ground for decisive action, though the subterfuge will be the sending more war vessels to Havana The only policy for our government is the one adopted, and should Spain strike a decisive blow, on any quarter, to divert public attention from the barbarities practiced in Cuba or the wholesale destruction of life by blowing up the Maine, responsibility will rest where it belongs and the duty of American citizens be clear and straightforward.

THE IMPORTANCE OF ACTION.

In the great majority of towns in Maine the annual election will be held before another issue of the *Farmer* goes to press and the lesson so often repeated of the imperative need of personal action, cannot be impressed too strongly.

The only safety for American institutions lies in the ballot of American citizens. The only open door to reform in local government and economy in town administration, is to be found in the attendance and active participation of every voter upon the annual town election. The restraining influence of individuals is a powerful factor, while their ballots will swell the volume of influence for or against measures proposed. It is mean and cowardly to stay away from the polls and then criticise men elected or acts passed. The man who does this deserves only the severest condemnation, for this policy leads to the breaking up of our whole system of self-government. Attend the caucuses; go to the polls; vote according to your convictions; be a man among men and wiser and better administrations will follow.

With the tendency so strong towards increased indebtedness, long time bonds and local improvements, there is demanded the exercise of the influence and action of the man who pays the taxes as well as he who feels no special burden of government. Be at the polls when they open and remain until they close to act upon every article according to your own convictions. Then the beginning of reforms will appear. Nothing invites extravagance like indifference and towns are but the aggregates of individual voters. The day is at hand when greater economy will be absolutely necessary in town appropriations and the place to act is where these individual articles, small in themselves, are presented for consideration, adoption or rejection.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

Fifty Millions for Defence.

That those in authority at Washington are fearful of serious trouble with Spain there can be no question, and in every quarter troops are being recruited, and supplies purchased; ships, fortifications and equipments rapidly brought into complete condition for immediate use if necessary.

There were no less than five important events in Congress, Monday, having a bearing more or less direct upon troubled relations between the United States and Spain, viz: The introduction in Congress by Mr. Cannon of a resolution carrying $50,000,000 for the public defence; the withdrawal by the Spanish government of its intimated objection to the continuance in office of Consul General Lee; the ordering of the cruiser Montgomery to proceed to Havana in place of the Fern; the passage through the House of the bill increasing the artillery by two regiments; and the institution of negotiations looking to the purchase of warships for our navy.

Mr. Cannon's resolution probably led all other topics in interest particularly when it became known that it was the result of a conference between the author, the President, Senator Hale and other leading spirits in Congress.

Monday, in a session of patriotism, with eloquent words ringing in their ears, every member of the House of Representatives responded to the President's first call to meet the Spanish situation by casting his vote for a bill placing in President McKinley's hands $50,000,000 to be expended at his discretion for the national defence. Party lines were swept away and with an unanimous voice Congress voted its confidence in the administration.

The effect of this decisive and united action is already seen, and the conservative ones feel that the evil of war may now be averted. A semi-official news agency of Madrid has issued the following announcement: "After brief uneasiness, there is general belief now that peace will not be broken and that the relations between Spain and the United States will continue amicable.

Political personages assert that the late sensational dispatches are completely wrong in attributing an aggressive tone to the diplomatic relations between the two governments, which have not, for a single moment, lost their friendly character."

The patriotic spirit is spreading rapidly and without regard to party, all are uniting in commending the course of President McKinley. Decisive action throughout this country, proving the loyalty and wealth of our resources, will do more to check any outward act on the part of another country than could otherwise be possible.

TOWN AND CITY ELECTIONS.

A large number of towns and cities held their annual Spring elections Monday, and the result is here given in the officers elected.

WATERVILLE. Dr. C. W. Abbott, Rep., Mayor, 834; F. L. Thayer, Dem., 564; Aldermen elect, M. E. Adams, Frank M. Rand, Chas. F. Keith, T. E. Ranstead, C. W. Gilman, J. Fred Pollard, Rep., and Gideon Pitcher, Dem.; Councilmen, Frank Williams, L. C. Allen, Henry Hoxie, John A. Vigue, Geo. F. Davies, E. M. Jepson, Martin Blaisdell, Herbert Holland, Harry Wood, C. A. Redington, Rep., P. C. Prioux; W. G. Oby, Dem.

FARMINGDALE. Selectmen, C. E. Deering, J. W. Carter and Gilbert Eastman; Town Clerk, D. W. Pillsbury; Treasurer, W. H. Ring; Collector, C. J. Clement; Auditor, L. C. Ballard; School Committee, L. C. Ballard, E. J. Hodgkins; Street Commissioner, Frank Richardson; Chief Engineer, F. H. Marshall. Appropriations, $3,880.

RICHMOND. Moderator, Henry R. Drew; Selectmen, Noble Maxwell, H. F. Smith, S. E. Skillins; Clerk, C. D. Newell; Treasurer, W. H. Stuart; Agent, Noble Maxwell; Tax Collector, A. L. Theobald; Auditor, George B. Randlette; Overseers of the Poor, Noble Maxwell, H. F. Smith, S. E. Skillins; Assessors, Noble Maxwell, H. F. Smith, S. E. Skillins; Superintendent of Schools, Homer E. Alexander; School Board, C. D. Newell, W. A. Bibber, Daniel Brown.

LEWISTON. William H. Newell, Democratic and Citizens' candidate, defeated Wilbur H. Judkins, present Republican Mayor, by a vote of 1973 to 1600, Newell carrying five wards out of the seven. Many Republicans voted with the Democrats. The old-line Republicans and Democrats have control of the city government on joint ballot. This means a complete change in subordinate city officials.

PORTLAND. Charles S. Randall was elected mayor by 646 majority. The vote was overwhelmingly in favor of the annexation of Deering, the total being 4137 for to 1271 against. The Republicans carried five of the seven wards, the Democrats gaining one Alderman and three Councilmen. The vote for Mayor was as follows: Charles S. Randall, Rep., 3604; Darius H. Ingraham, Dem., 2693; scattering, 265.

READFIELD. L. M. Gray, S. C. Hawes, W. D. D. Elliott, Rep. Selectmen; E. O. Bean, N. D. Gordon and W. T. Mace, School Com.; W. K. Atkinson, Road Commissioner, Appleton Moore, Clerk.

BATH. The result at Bath was a surprise to both parties, Joseph Torry, Democrat, being elected Mayor by 2 majority. The Democrats elected three Aldermen and the Republicans three. The seventh Alderman will be chosen at a special election. The Republicans have a majority of the Councilmen. For Mayor, Joseph Torry, Democrat, received 664 votes and Dr. Walter G. Webber, Republican, 662.

ROCKLAND. The most exciting election that has been held in Rockland for years gave the Republicans a small majority. On account of the labor agitation the Citizens' ticket was victorious in several wards, Albert W. Butler, Rep. for Mayor, being elected by a majority of 89 over A. A. Beaton, the Citizens' candidate. The Republicans have 4 Aldermen and the Citizens three, while Common Council stands 10 to 11 in favor of the Republicans.

DEERING. Annexation was the chief issue in Deering, and the proposition was defeated by 36 majority. Augustus F. Moulton, Rep., was elected Mayor over Luther B. Roberts, Dem., by a vote of 868 to 593. The Board of Aldermen stands 8 Republicans to 2 Democrats, 3 of the Board being Aldermen at large.

CLINTON. Selectmen, M. Manson, Alfred Weymouth, Eugene Nelson; Town Clerk, C. C. Hayes; School Supervisor, S. Powell.

BOWDOINHAM. Selectmen, Lewis M. Fulton, J. Loyalist Brown, Elmer E. Small; Town Clerk, L. D. Small; School Supervisor, J. E. Cornish; schools, $1,250; highways, $2,100; support of poor, $600; free high schools, $500; miscellaneous expenses, $1,000; floating debt, $300.

MANCHESTER. Selectmen, W. H. Wing, L. S. Lyon and Edwin Caldwell; Town Clerk, G. H. Kilbreth; School Committee, G. H. Kilbreth, J. T. Collins, G. M. Knowles; Superintendent, Mrs. M. F. Collins; schools, $500; highways, $1,200; support of poor, $300; other purposes, $2,075.

CARMEL. Moderator, F. M. Simpson; Town Clerk, Lewis C. Whitten; Selectmen, Lewis C. Whitten, D. W. Garland, E. F. Otis; School Superintendent, Lewis Robinson; School Committee, Paul Ruggles, L. P. Shorey, F. E. Hardy; Town Agent, F. A. Simpson; Town Treasurer, B. F. Hopkins; Constable and Collector, R. W. Simpson; schools, $853; roads and bridges, $1,000; support of poor, $300; Memorial Day, $25; other purposes, $575.

BRUNSWICK. The full Republican ticket was elected as follows: Moderator, Barrett Potter; Town Clerk, Thomas H. Riley; Selectmen, Charles E. Townsend, Emery A. Crawford, Anthony J. Bradley; Road Commissioner, William H. Coombs; Tax Collector, L. E. Smith; Treasurer, John T. Wintchell; Town Agent, S. L. Holbrook; School Committee, G. M. Elliott, F. V. Gunner; Superintendent of Schools, F. C. Robinson; Town Committee, H. J. Given, Mr. Colby, Charles E. Townsend and G. M. Elliott.

FARMINGTON. Moderator, Elmer E. Richards; Clerk, Lewis Voter; Selectmen, Albert F. Gammon, William H. Pearson, Joseph W. Fairbanks; Treasurer, Jos. C. Holman; School Committee, W. G. Mallett, Charles A. Gould; Road Commissioner, Leonard B. Bangs.

ETNA. Selectmen, Jos. E. Friend, H. A. Friend, S. M. Means; Town Clerk, Jos. E. Friend; School Supervisor, Cora A. Dyer; schools, $517; highways, $600; support of poor, $450; other purposes, $450.

DAMARISCOTTA. Selectmen, Kendall M. Dunbar, H. R. Hutchins and F. W. Day; Town Clerk, Edward R. Castner; School Committee, Geo. H. Weeks, F. M. Rafter, A. J. Phelps; schools, $1,000; highways, $1,200; support of poor, $300; other purposes, $25.

BOWDOIN. Selectmen, W. A. Adams, J. F. Buker and T. W. Skelton; Town Clerk, Alonzo Purinton; School Committee, F. S. Adams, C. O. Purinton and A. P. Small; schools, $1,000; highways, $1,500; other purposes, $1,200.

SACO. The Democrats of Saco elected their candidate for Mayor and carried five out of seven wards of the city. They will have complete control of the city government. The result of the voting was a general surprise. The majority of Samuel L. Lord for Mayor is 135 over ex-Mayor Jas. O. Bradbury.

FAIRFIELD. E. S. Kelley, L. Holway and B. Lawrence were elected Selectmen and Miss Addie Lawrence a member of the School Board, the first time a woman has been elected a member of that body here.

SKOWHEGAN. L. C. Emery, R. F. Parker, George L. Nay, Selectmen; H. K. White, Collector; George E. Sampson, Treasurer; L. W. Weston, C. A. Marston, L. F. Walton, School Com.; Hiram Gilman, Road Commissioner; F. A. Nolan, Auditor; A. K. Butler, Agent; G. S. Webb, clerk. The sum of $27,000 was raised for various purposes.

PITTSTON. Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the poor, John Scott, Jerre Plummer, Augustus Stilphen; Supervisor of Schools, Alonzo Stilphen; Road Commissioner, John Bailey; Town Clerk, Frank Lapham; Constable, Will Cashman; Treasurer, W. A. Knight; Collector, John Crocker.

AUBURN. Mayor Nathan W. Harris, Rep., was re-elected Mayor of Auburn by a majority of 522 over Geo. B. Atwood, Dem. Every ward went Republican.

HALLOWELL. There was practically no opposition to the Republican ticket in Hallowell, Mayor Safford and the entire Republican ticket being elected.

AGRICULTURAL.

—A new pasteurizing vat has been placed in Eli Jepson's milk factory at Winthrop.

—Orders for milk at the condensed milk factory at Newport are in excess of the supply by 125 cases.

—Willard J. Ewell of Broad Bay, Knox county, is a famous orchardist. He has 1100 trees. He began setting them out in 1890, and has set about 200 a year since.

—President Beal of the Eastern Maine State Fair says that it has been decided to build the new grand stand at Maple wood Park of wood, not, as at first intended, of steel. It will be only one story high, but much longer than the old stand, and will have a larger seating capacity. The front tier of seats will be eight or ten feet above the ground, and 20 feet from the track. The old stand was 40 feet from the track.

—Ed. Cooper, Jefferson, sold a pair of two-year-old steers for $100.

—A Long Island farmer raises 100 bushels of sunflower seed per acre, each bushel yielding 2½ gallons of oil worth $1.25 per gallon. The oil cake is fine poultry food, and the stalk can be made into a fine fibre for which there is a good demand.

—It is a pleasure to note the uniform high quality of grass seed submitted by the larger dealers for inspection. One lot of Timothy was certified as 99¼ per cent. pure, and no foul seed, and the clover absolutely free from foul seed. The best of the story is that the order was given in the same manner as in former years without any special specifications. This speaks well for our grass seed.

—Returns from the Iowa railroads show shipments for the past year of over 100,000,000 gross pounds of butter from that State. The transportation of this would take over 5,000 cars of 20,000 pounds each, or a train of sixteen cars each day of the 313 work-days of the year.

The best incentive for interest in the farm is personal ownership. Try giving the boy a pig or a colt—the increase from it to be his very own. Give the daughter a Jersey heifer. See how they become interested in the farm stock. Inquiry will be made as to their feed and keep. The stable will be looked after and put in shape to make their animals comfortable during stormy weather. When this is done the other stock is thought of also, and the regard for animal life is awakened and an interest in the whole barnyard is taken by the son and daughter. Our most successful grain raising farmers are our stock raisers, and we can not too early teach the children to love the animals of the farm.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES FOR NEXT WEEK.

Farmers' institutes have been arranged for Cumberland and Androscoggin counties, according to the following programmes:

W. L. Haskell, Post Hall, Yarmouth, Tuesday, March 15th.

10.30 A. M. "Dairy Foods and Feeding," by Sec. B. W. McKeen.

1.30 P. M. "Soil Fertility," by Prof. Chas. D. Woods of Orono.

7.30 P. M. "The Chemistry of Meats and the Chemistry of Their Cooking," by Prof. Woods.

Grange Hall, Danville Junction, Wednesday, March 16th.

10.30 A. M. "Soil Fertility," by Prof. Chas. D. Woods.

1.30 P. M. "Dairy Foods and Feeding," by Sec. B. W. McKeen.

7.30 P. M. "Corn, Its History, Uses, Varieties, Methods of Cultivation and Comparative Values," by Sec. B. W. McKeen.

Androscoggin Grange Hall, Greene, Thursday, March 17th.

10.30 A. M. "Dairy Foods and Feeding," by Sec. B. W. McKeen.

1.30 P. M. "Soil Fertility," by Prof. Chas. D. Woods.

7.30 P. M. "The Chemistry of Meats and the Chemistry of Their Cooking," by Prof. Woods.

Norland Grange Hall, East Livermore, Friday, March 18th.

Same programme as at Greene.

It is expected that cream separators will be exhibited at all of these meetings, and at the institute at Greene a Babcock milk tester will be exhibited in operation. All are invited to bring samples of milk for testing.

City News.

—The appointment of Col. L. B. Hill as postmaster at Togus gives universal satisfaction among his friends and neighbors and insures a faithful and experienced officer at the Home postoffice.

—Fire Saturday night damaged a house on Quimby St., owned by the Loan and Building Association, occupied by James Smith, the family barely escaping in their night clothes. Loss, $1000.

—Augusta will be fully equipped with accommodations for travelers when Messrs. Vickery and Hill complete their repairs on the Augusta House. About $10,000 will be expended, and whatever is done will be first class in every respect.

—Every voter in Augusta should record his choice of candidates at the polls on Monday. The greatest enemy to good government is apathy on the part of the voters. Vote according to convictions and see that your neighbors do likewise.

—The ladies of the Current Events Club of Augusta not only thoroughly enjoyed their outing at Waterville, by invitation of the up river ladies, but the talented ones, Miss Olive Dana, Miss Louise Robinson and others from the Capital city furnished a rich entertainment which was enjoyed by all.

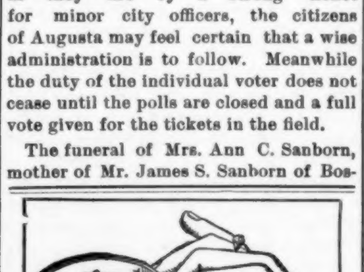
—The course of lectures by Rev. C. A. Hayden, at the Universalist church, closed last Sunday evening, every seat being taken. Mr. Hayden raised the query, "What do you Think?" and indicated lines of thinking, about home, habits, society, public duties and religion. It has proved one of the most popular courses ever given in Augusta.

—The value of a complete water supply was fully appreciated at the stubborn fire, Monday night, in the Dye House block, owned by Mrs. Barbier. But for this an extended conflagration would have resulted. As it was the walls of the buildings were saved by a deluge of water. Loss from $3000 to $3500, covered by insurance, the losers, in addition to owners of the property, being Miss Hebert, millinery stock, and E. E. Barbier's tobacco stock, with slight water damage to H. R. Hopkins saloon.

—The citizens of Augusta will have the opportunity of voting, on Monday, for three representative men, all of whom will command the full strength of their respective parties, Hon. J. Manchester Haynes, Hon. T. J. Lynch and Dr. W. S. Thompson. Backed as they are by a strong ticket for minor city officers, the citizens of Augusta may feel certain that a wise administration is to follow. Meanwhile the duty of the individual voter does not cease until the polls are closed and a full vote given for the tickets in the field.

The funeral of Mrs. Ann C. Sanborn, mother of Mr. James S. Sanborn of Boston, was attended at the Elm street Universalist church in Auburn on Tuesday at 2 P. M. Many of the older inhabitants of Androscoggin county will recall the familiar form of this broad-minded, large-hearted Mother in Israel, a large portion of whose life was spent in service for her family, and whose later years have been blessed by hallowed memories and loving care and attention. Ripe with years, after a life well rounded toward the century, she has stepped forth into larger fields of service and grander opportunities for development of those higher traits which made her beloved by all who knew her here. The memory of a Mother's love is the sweetest benediction which can rest upon sorrowing hearts.

—The apathy and indifference among the Republicans regarding the coming city election gave way at once when a second candidate came actively into the field and upon brief notice, interest was kindled which called out one of the largest caucuses ever held in the city, eight hundred and fifty-eight votes being cast. Hon. P. O. Vickery presided. Polls were kept open from 5.30 to 8 P. M., and every voter had ample opportunity to express his opinion. When the polls closed the count revealed the following result: Whole number of votes cast, 858; necessary to a choice, 430; Frederick Cony had 344; J. Manchester Haynes had 514, and Mr. Haynes was declared the nominee. Following the announcement Hon. Fred'k Cony in an easy and graceful manner, which reflected credit upon himself and his loyalty to his party, offered the motion, in fitting words, that the nomination be made unanimous and the caucus dissolved.



A delight to contemplate is a cup of coffee, clear, pure, and harmlessly invigorating.

Are you one of the millions who use

Chase & Sanborn's Seal Brand Coffee?

If so, you know its unquestionable excellence. The manner in which you buy it, in pound and two-pound cans, insures its purity and freshness. The Chase & Sanborn seal guarantees that it is a perfect coffee. If you have failed to use this famous brand of the best blend of Java and Mocha, you have yet to experience tasting the most delicious coffee imported into or sold in any country.

County News.

—The friends of Ex-Sheriff Edgar E. Norton, Gardiner, will rejoice with him over his appointment as Deputy United States Marshal.

—The opening of the Evans at Gardiner, by Mr. Geo. L. Woodworth, so long the popular clerk at Hotel North, insures a first class hotel in every respect, to the down river sojourners.

—The difficulty met in arranging prices for labor between the granite workers and the Hallowell Granite Company to take the place of the contract just closed is keeping a large number out of employment.

—Kent's Hill loses one of its most respected citizens in the death of Mr. Samuel McNear, which occurred at his home, Saturday night. He has been a resident of Kent's Hill for 23 years, and was postmaster under President Cleveland.

—The Waterville Trust Co., having firmly anchored, has established branches at Newport, Dexter, Corinna and Hartland. No securities outside of Maine will be taken. As an incentive for business a banquet is promised the patrons when the deposits reach $500,000.

—It is reported that the Supreme Court has decided against the Waterville enabling act passed by the last legislature. This stops the building of the new City Hall, already begun, and the result is an unsightly landmark, and a loss of about $12,000 to Waterville.

—L.P. Hersey of East Winthrop, has purchased at the Sheldon ship yard, South Boston, Mass., a very beautiful and fully equipped steam launch which he intends, as soon as the weather permits, to place on the Cobbosseecontee lake to ply during the coming season for the convenience of himself and the pleasure of his friends.

—Kennebec county towns are making a good financial showing this year. Wayne carries forward a balance of $922,50 to its credit. Sidney has a total indebtedness of only 1,492.77, caused chiefly by a new school house. Monmouth shows $26.71 to the credit of the town, and Vassalboro an indebtedness of $7,749.94. Not many country towns can make better showings than these.

EAST READFIELD. Mr. Bradbury H. Thomas died at his home in Munson, Ill., Feb. 12, at the age of 86. Mr. Thomas was a former resident of this town previous to moving West, and owned the farm where D. F. Austin now lives. He was always prominent in church and town affairs and held positions in each. He leaves a wife in very feeble health, also two daughters and one son, all of whom reside in the West.

—There is trouble in Winthrop schools, growing out of a crust walk. Principal Herrick publicly reprimanded a subteacher, Miss Pratt, for allowing the scholars to go beyond the limit he established though he had "jokingly," as he says, given permission. Miss Pratt refused to return to the school unless Mr. Herrick apologized. She admitted that perhaps she might have been some at fault for not making herself absolutely sure of the principal's permission before proceeding but, this, she holds would not justify the principal's course. This Mr. Herrick absolutely refused to do, and handed in his resignation. The school was closed Monday. Mr. Herrick has been principal in Winthrop for three years and has been well liked by the pupils. Miss Pratt has always been held in high esteem.

For the Maine Farmer.

Look Out for Caterpillars.

Mr. Editor: Permit me to suggest that one good use which can be made of the deep snow and strong crust is the examination of all small and low-topped trees for the eggs of the tent caterpillar. Raised up so high among the tops, one can closely inspect the branches at short range, and do what is usually impossible without a ladder. The rings of eggs can be stripped off easily, and after a little practice they can be easily seen. Whatever the apple crop may be, the caterpillar outlook, judging from our own small orchard, is good.

Yours Respectfully, G. S. PAINE.

The *Farmer* would acknowledge with thanks an invitation to be present at the fiftieth anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Lemuel Nichols, Bangor, March 19th. Our best wishes will go with our friends as they pass this milestone, towards which so many look with longing eyes and so few couples reach. May the blessings of a ripe old age be theirs as together they journey on.

Go for best spectacles and eye glasses to Partridge's old reliable drug store opposite post office, where they are practical opticians, have the largest stock and sell at half the prices charged by traveling eye doctors and "oculists." Mr. Partridge has also a fine line of smoked glasses for sun and snow glare.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Healthy Baby When Born

In Three Months Humor Spread Over His Forehead

Into His Eyes and All Over His Hands

Such Itching, Burning Torture—How It Ended.

When a child is cured of the itching torture and burning inflammation of eczema or salt rheum, it is no wonder that words fail to express the joy of the grateful parents; and that they gladly tell in as strong terms as possible the plain story of suffering relieved and health restored. Many testimonials relate the wonderful success of Hood's Sarsaparilla in such cases, even after all other prescriptions and medicines fail. Here is one:

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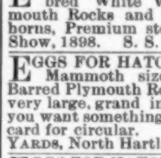

35 acres, good tillage, pasture, wood lot; young orchard, bearing; large maple grove; cottage house, 9 rooms; barn, carriage and poultry house, all in good repair. Never failing water supply at house and in pasture. Address Mrs. Mary Pullen, Augusta, Me., or call on Charles Phillips, Palermo Centre. 4t19

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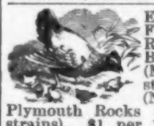

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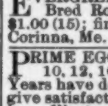

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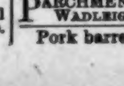

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They cost 35 cents only. See that he gives you the right kind, the "L. F." Avoid imitations.

FOR Stock

Chicago Gluten Meal....

Every Milk Producer Should Try This Feed and PROVE its Value

Gives the Most Feeding Value For Each Dollar Invested of Any Other Feed.

For Further Information on CHICAGO GLUTEN MEAL Write to NORTON-CHAPMAN CO., New England Agents, Portland, Me., and Boston, Mass. They will send you circulars.

After a Full Meal

DIGESTINE will instantly relieve the discomfort and distress caused by overeating.

TAKE DIGESTINE

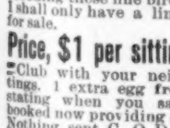
At Druggists or by Mail, 25c.

The Digestine Co., Springfield, Mass.

OUR 41ST Annual Catalogue Of Seeds, Implements, Etc., MAILED FREE ON APPLICATION.

Kendall & Whitney, PORTLAND, Me.

Best Breeds Bred For Prizes. Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, Black Langshans, Black Minorcas.



Price, $1 per sitting; 6 sittings, $5.

ST. CROIX POULTRY YARDS, F. A. PEARSON, Propr., Calais, Me.

SELF-LOCKING Hand Potato Planters

PINGREE ... Greenville Planter Co., Greenville, Mich.

THE MAINE FREE. Everybody Wears One.

Curtis Jewelry Co., Attleboro, Mass.

Rather Early for FLOWER SEEDS

PARTRIDGE'S

CHAS. K. PARTRIDGE.

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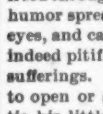

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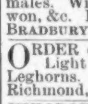

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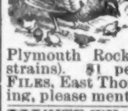

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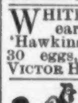

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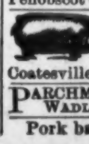

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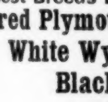


If in doubt as to quality of my stock look up reports of the following shows: Eastern Maine State Fair, Bangor, 1897; International Exhibition, St. John, N. B., 1897; 53d annual exhibition of St Croix Poultry and Pet Stock Assoc., Calais, Me., Feb. 10, 11, 12, 1898. As I am only breeding these fine birds for my own pleasure I shall only have a limited number of eggs for sale.

Price, $1 per sitting; 6 sittings, $5.

Club with your neighbor and get 6 sittings. 1 extra egg free with every sitting stating when you saw this Adv. Orders booked now providing accompanied by cash. Nothing sent C. O. D. For reference as to quality of my stock I refer you to Dr. Twitchell who judged exhibition at St. John. Always send stamp in making inquiries

ST. CROIX POULTRY YARDS, P. A. PEARSON, Propr., Calais, Me.

SELF-LOCKING

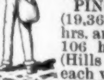
Hand Potato Planters

RECORD.

EUREKA: 4 acres and 320 hills (19,680 hills) in 10 hrs.; 2,590 hills in 1 hr.

PINGREE: 4 acr's (19,360 hills) in 9 hrs. and 48 min.; 2,106 hills in 1 hr. (Hills 3 ft. apart each way.)

EUREKA, $1.25; PINGREE $1.00; Patent Sack, 60c. Send for free booklet: "Potatoes—How to Plant Them." Greenville Planter Co., Greenville, Mich. 5t19



THE MAINE FREE.

Everybody Wears One.

Our new pin, a miniature of the famous battleship Maine, sunk in Havana Harbor. Made in fine gold or silver plate, with white enameled hull and black guns, an exact imitation. We will give this absolutely free to any one sending 10c. in stamps to pay postage, etc., on the pin and our elegant new catalogue of jewelry.

Curtin Jewelry Co., Attleboro, Mass.

Rather Early for

FLOWER SEEDS

But I have them now, fresh, in great variety. Remember that

PARTRIDGE'S

Old Reliable Drug Store, opp. Post Office, is the place to go or send for best Flower Seeds and Fresh Cut Flowers or Floral Designs.

CHAS. K. PARTRIDGE.

Hood Farm Jerseys Mass.

For Sale—Solid colored bull. Dropped Nov. 20, 1897. Sire, Mint, sire of 3 in the 14 lb. list, by Diploma. Dam, Brown Bessie, 8th of Hood Farm, by the great Brown Bessie's Son; 2d dam, Maquilla, 21 lbs., 1 oz., dam of 2 in the 14 lb. list, by a son of Tormentor; 3d dam, Maquita, by Top Sawyer; 4th dam, Landseer's Fancy, 29 lbs., ½ oz. Write for price. HOOD FARM, Lowell,

State News.

Rev. and Mrs. E. N. Fletcher of the Baptist church, Fairfield, have started for India, where he returns to the missionary field formerly occupied there.

Hon. S. M. Carter and Mr. Joel Bean, Lewiston, have been appointed receiver and master in the case of the Garfield Mutual Life Ins. Co., to close up the business.

Fire at City Point, Belfast, Saturday morning, destroyed the house and outbuildings owned and occupied by Clarence M. Knowlton. The loss is $3000; insured for $1000.

Captain Charles. Baker, ex-mayor of Belfast, and a prominent man in business and political life of the State, died Friday forenoon, after a lingering illness; aged 67 years.

Hall Brothers of West Peru are loading cars with rakes to ship to Portland, and report an increase in their business. They enlarged their factory last fall, and expect to be able to meet the demands for their rakes.

This mill is one of the best mill properties in the State and will be immediately put into operation employing one hundred and fifty persons, which means a considerable fortnightly payment of wages to our people.

It is estimated that 550 men are employed in the spool mills of Maine, and that they receive in wages annually about $25,000. There are 17 mills, manufacturing about 30,000 cords or 15,000,000 feet of white birch worth $122,000 into 750,000,000 spools worth $1,000,000.

The woolen mill of Hitchcock & Atwood, Phillips, was burned and George B. Dinsmore's lumber mill damaged by fire, Monday morning. Loss estimated at $10,000, with less than $3,000 insurance. H. P. Dill's tenement house was also destroyed.

Mrs. Ella A. Cain, Portland, a Cumberland street boarding house keeper, in whose house seven incendiary fires were started, Thursday night, was discharged from custody in the municipal court, Saturday, the evidence being insufficient to hold her on a charge of arson.

Dexter's business men have manfully responded to the call for utilizing her excellent woolen-mill privileges and have purchased the large and handsome Stone Mill property for $25,000 and will organize a corporation with a capital of $100,000, $42,000 of which is already paid in.

Some idea of the magnitude of the grain shipments from Portland may be found in the fact that twelve heavily loaded freight trains a day are arriving over the Grand Trunk, on an average. Fifty-six steamships have already been in Portland harbor, and there will be 36 more up to the last of April.

The strike which has cost so much to the laborers in our cotton mills, either in loss of time or assessments for others seems to be nearing an end and no one is the better for the enforced idleness. Evils there are, to be righted, but the steps do not lead through refusal to work and preventing others from working.

Isaac H. Lancey, one of the leading citizens of Pittsfield, well known because of his hotel relations, was taken very suddenly ill at the home of Alonzo Abbott in Winslow, Sunday night, and since then has been lying in a comatose condition and at the point of death, the end coming Monday morning.

Warden W. F. Pollard brought two Indians, Louis Francis and William Nicholas, before Judge Durgin, Foxcroft, for the slaughter of deer. They were found by him with the carcasses of three deer in their possession and they were fined $80 and costs. Let's see, isn't this the country where the wealthy college boys were aided to escape after shooting a cow moose last Summer?

The Maine Federation of Woman's Clubs will hold its Winter meeting, today, March 10, at Fairfield. The several clubs of that town will entertain the executive board, educational committee, and presidents or delegates of clubs. Mrs. Carrie A. Kenrick will deliver the address of welcome. Mrs. Annie G. Pepper will report on the hearing on traveling libraries before the educational committee at Augusta.

The strike in the Pepperell and Laconia cloth mills, Biddeford, employing some 3500 operatives, which was inaugurated seven weeks ago, was declared off, Saturday afternoon. After a conference with Agent McArthur, the operatives voted to return to work on the reduced wage schedule, Mr. McArthur agreeing to restore the cut as soon as possible, and work was resumed Monday.

Foxcroft citizens are loyal and brave, and no thought of repudiation has been suggested, though if ever there were just cause, they have one. The certainty of their inability to pay the amount of their indebtedness has been apparent from the first, but their willingness to do all in their power has been evident. Some settlement upon a compromise basis must be made, and the holders of the notes realize this as well as others, hard as may be the loss. It promises the only solution for the difficulty.

Prison Inspector Bailey of Gardiner expresses himself as highly pleased with the condition of Alfred jail, especially so with the workshop which he pronounced the finest in the State. There are now 99 prisoners confined there and the number is rapidly shrinking. There is scarcely a day but a half-dozen or more go forth, not as in midwinter, to immediately procure a return ticket, but to hie themselves to pastures new, where food and shelter come without labor.

A sad case of suicide occurred in Topsham on Tuesday last. Mr. Asa Simpson, formerly of Rocky Hill in Brunswick committed suicide by shooting himself through the head with a revolver, death following instantly. Mr. S. was a well-known commercial traveler, and for sometime past had boarded with his brother-in-law, Mr. C. S. Newell, a farmer. Mr. Simpson had been unwell with the grip for a few days and the only cause assigned for the rash act is that he must have been insane. He leaves a wife and young daughter. His age was 40 years.

The reunion of Mr. E. C. Pratt of No. Anson, and his mother at Haverhill, Mass., last week, after a separation of almost twenty-one years, was a happy one for both. Mr. Pratt was taken from his mother nearly twenty-one years ago. He has always been told that his mother was dead, but he refused to credit the story, and six years ago began to search for her, writing to many parties in Massachusetts for information. With the help of Massachusetts officials, he has located her in Haverhill, where she is happily situated as the wife of a Mr. Wilson. She had searched far and wide for her son, but had never found any clue.

Mr. and Mrs. John Cook of Ellsworth are among the remarkable old couples of Eastern Maine, and it is doubtful if another can be found with such a record. They are very nearly of the same age; he will be 86 the 4th day of April, and she 86 the 12th day of May. They were married May 1, 1832, consequently if they live until the 1st of next May they will have been married 66 years. They have had thirteen children, six of whom are living. They have always lived in Ellsworth, where they carry on a small farm, doing their own work, except some of the heavier kinds in the field. Both are in good health and in the full enjoyment of their faculties.

EAST SUMNER. At the annual town meeting in Sumner, it was voted to observe the town's centennial which will occur about June 13, as the town was incorporated June 13, 1798. Persons having items of interest regarding the early history of the town, or in possession of old relics and other articles of interest are requested to confer with the general committee, Sharon Robinson, W. H. Eastman, at East Sumner, or Capt. G. M. Small at West Sumner. All present and former residents of the town are requested to aid and participate in the exercises, notice of which will be given S. ROBINSON.

General News.

The hull of the wrecked Maine is slowly, yet steadily, sinking in the mud in the harbor at Havana, and there is now little hope of saving even the big guns.

Active preparations for moving the troops stationed at Fort Logan, Col., are being made, and everything is put in readiness for a sudden call for duty. The Denver & Rio Grande railroad has been instructed by the War Department at Washington, to be prepared to move the troops upon notice.

Practically all opposition in Congress to the artillery bill has now disappeared in the House; the leaders were, it is said, in favor of delaying action upon it to allay public alarm, which must have been intensified had it been rushed through the House as it was through the Senate, but action will proceed at once to fully equip all departments upon a war basis.

Five hundred and seventy-three reindeer, obtained in Lapland by the United States Government, to be used in carrying a relief expedition into the Klondike, are well on their way in prime condition. They went *via* Chicago to Seattle, and from there the outfit will be forwarded to Skaguay and Dawson City, and thence distributed to the government relief station.

The barkentine Herbert Fuller arrived in Boston, Saturday, from New York. While in this port she will be in charge of the United States Marshall of this district and will be thoroughly examined by the jury during the trial of Mate Thomas Bram, charged with the murder of her former Captain, Charles Nash. This time the jury will examine the vessel. It is not thought that any new evidence will be presented at this trial.

There are signs of trouble in the East. On Friday last, M. Yano Fumio, the Japanese minister to China, demanded an official signed assurance of the payment of the indemnity due next May. The Chinese government instructed Yang Yu, the Chinese Minister at St. Petersburg, to urge Russia to evacuate Port Arthur. Russia deferred a decision, alleging that the presence of Russian warships at Port Arthur was beneficial to China and favorable to peace in the Orient. Russia is now opposing the Anglo-German loan. M. Pavloff, the Russian chargé d'affaires, lodged a formal protest, last Thursday, and demanded a quid pro quo. The details of the Russian demand are not yet made public, but Russia's attitude is regarded as inimical to peace in the far East. England and Germany are now regarded as having obtained their legitimate aspirations; and Russia and France desire to secure theirs.

The English newspapers to-day confirm the news of Spain's purchase of warships. They say: "It is ascertained on very high authority, in spite of denials, that the Spanish government has almost certainly succeeded in buying three nearly completed cruisers here, and two coast defense vessels which are about to be launched in France. Experts are almost as much surprised at the success of Madrid in raising the money, as by the clever diplomacy which secured the Chilian and Brazilian cruisers of the Armstrongs at a cost believed to be a million pounds sterling, almost before the move was suspected." The article goes on to say that much competition between Spain and the United States for the various ships constructing was expected. "But America has come to the conclusion that its naval resources are strong enough to confront Spain, and is playing a waiting game."

Married.

In Alton, Feb. 27, Frank L. McKechine to Hattie M. Cates.

In Bangor, Feb. 19, Eugene Henry Otis of Hermon to Miss Eva Luella Colson of Brewer; Feb. 23, Joshua S. Marshall of Brewer to Miss Bertha A. Prouty; March 2, William H. Dowlin of Bangor, to Miss Agnes E. Siliker of Brewer.

In Beverly, Mass., Feb. 17, Arthur D. Reed of Bath, to Miss Jennie A. Sinnicks of Beverly, Mass.

In Brewer, Feb. 19, Ralph McDavett to Miss Sarah Tracy.

In Calais, Feb. 22, Elbridge G. Chadwick to Miss Lillian Waters; Feb. 21, Andrew J. Tucker to Miss Hattie Stuart.

In Camden, Feb. 16, Urban E. Leach to Miss Bernice E. Maxcey, both of West Rockport; Feb. 19, Wendell S. Leighton to Miss Cassie M. Elwell; Feb. 26, Wilbur P. Corthell to Miss Belle V. Ott, both of Camden.

In Canton, Feb. 22, John H. McDonald to Miss Elizabeth N. Martin; March 1, Charles Dolloff of Rumford, to Miss Agnes M. Coolidge of Canton.

In Columbia, Feb. 22, Luther E. Cotton to Miss Susie E. Allen.

In Deering, Feb. 23, Alexander Fenton Bremner of Jamaica Plains, Mass., to Miss Grace Maude Pike of Deering; Feb. 28, Walter J. Peaco to Miss Myrtle E. Jones, both of Portland.

In Eastport, Feb. 21, James A. Craig to Miss Elizabeth Sullivan, both of Eastport.

In Ellsworth, Feb. 21, Dr. Alexander C. Hagerty to Mrs. Phronia L. Haines.

In Farmington, Feb. 26, Fred H. Keyes of Farmington, to Mrs. Myrtle Lancaster of Industry.

In Gardiner, Feb. 22, Henry E. Wakefield to Miss Anna L. Walker.

In Gorham, N. H., Feb. 23, Ford E. Decker of Berlin, N. H., to Miss Franc L. Otis of Grafton.

In Hampden, Feb. 23, Francis P. Reed to Miss Charlotte M. Crocker.

In Houlton, Feb. 23, Dr. Lewis B. Stuart to Miss Mary Edna Wellington.

In Kenduskeag, Feb. 23, George Clifton Heselton to Miss Eleanor Amelia Freese.

In Lincolnville, Feb. 17, John C. Marriner to Miss Catherine Richards.

In Madison, Feb. 19, Frank W. Oliver to Miss Nellie S. Hopkins.

In Monroe, Feb. 22, Charles A. Hobbs to Miss Rosa J. Johnson; Feb. 24, Alfred W. Grant to Miss Alice M. Curtis, both of Monroe.

In Mt. Vernon, Feb. 27, John A. Kingsbury to Mrs. Julia A. Roberts.

In New York, Feb. 19, James Miller of Portland to Mrs. Lottie Simonds of New York.

In North Tarrytown, N. Y., Feb. 20, Garrett W. Jones to Miss Marguerite Sutherland, formerly of Rockland, both of North Tarrytown.

In Norway, Feb. 23, Harry E. Tufts to Miss Lutie M. French.

In Oak Bay, Feb. 21, Herbert F. Polleys to Miss Elizabeth E. Howe.

In Phillips, Feb. 26, Frank A. Reed to Miss Nettie A. Berry, both of Madrid; Feb. 26, Herman W. Gee to Miss Lena M. Davenport, both of Salem.

In Plymouth, Feb. 20, Melville E. Stevens of Troy to Miss Annie E. Small.

In Portland, Feb. 23, Daniel C. Massey to Miss Ida Salter.

In Rumford Falls, Feb. 26, John McMillan to Miss Etta L. Smith, both of Rumford Falls.

In Searsmont, Feb. 26, George W. Bryant to Miss Nellie B. Wentworth, both of Searsmont.

In Skowhegan, Feb. 19, James Sherin to Miss Mary O'Neil; Feb. 20, Charles Theberge to Miss Harriet Brewer, both of Madison.

In Vinalhaven, Feb. 19, John C. Monahan to Miss Georgia Leadbetter.

In Waldoboro, Feb. 21, William H. Jones to Miss Helen May Frizzell, both of Newcastle.

In West Cornville, Mar. 2, Samuel Lock to Mrs. Sarah Evans, both of Cornville.

Died.

In Amherst, Feb. 27, Crinas Watts, aged 82 years, 7 months.

In Arnold, Feb. 23, Augustus Prescott, aged 50 years.

In Bangor, Feb. 21, Betsey C. Dillingham, aged 70 years, 3 months; Feb. 22, Walter C. Bussey, aged 29 years, 7 months.

In Bath, Feb. 26, Edgar B., son of Wm. B. and Hattie P. Rose, aged 1 year, 4 months; Mar. 2, Francis S. Patten, aged 81 years; Mar. 2, Mrs. Cynthia Nason, wife of Capt. James J. Dunham, aged 66 years.

In Bay Ridge, New York, Feb. 15, Mrs. Martha C. Wood, formerly of Portland, Me.

In Belfast, Feb. 26, Lurenia, daughter of Fred E. and Addie Robbins, aged 8 months.

In Belmont, Feb. 26, James Murch, aged 76 years, 7 months.

In Boston, Mass., March 1, William F. Hopkins, of Boston, formerly of Hampden, Me., aged 78 years.

In Brewer, March 2, Charles W. Holbrook, aged 64 years, 6 months.

In Buckfield, Feb. 19, Mrs. John E. Wood, aged 26 years; Feb. 21, Stephen Winslow, aged 70 years; Feb. 24, Mrs. Veranus DeCoster, aged 84 years.

In Bucksport, Feb. 26, Mrs. Lucinda, widow of Captain Joseph Nicholas; Feb. 26, Mrs. Calista M. Stover, aged 60 years; Feb. 28, Miss Addie W. Patterson, aged 35 years.

In Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 18, Charles W. Hutchinson, formerly of Pembroke, aged 79 years.

In Damariscotta, Feb. 19, Jeremiah Knowlton, aged 64 years, 3 months; Feb. 21, James McLoon, aged 74 years.

In Deering, Feb. 27, Eliza K. Bickford, aged 66 years; Feb. 22, Geo. A., youngest child of William and Jane Smear, aged 1 year, 2 months; Feb. 23, Samuel Peck, aged 77 years, 3 months; March 2, Simon Alonzo, infant son of Velma D. and Edward F. Grant, aged 8 months.

In Detroit, Feb. 28, Miss Emma E. Allen, aged 66 years.

In Eastport, Feb. 25, Martin J. McCoy, aged 6 weeks, son of John McCoy.

In Hermon, Feb. 27, Oliver Tibbetts, aged 80 years.

In Lewiston, March 3, Mary Corbett, formerly of Portland.

In Limerick, March 3, Mrs. Mary A., widow of the late Henry Dole, aged 78 years.

In North Yarmouth, Feb. 27, Mrs. Susan Sweetser, aged 75 years, 2 months.

In Norway, Feb. 25, Mrs. Belinda Beal.

In Old Orchard, Feb. 23, Rev. J. M. Woodbury, aged 73 years.

In Orono, Feb. 20, Sophronia F., wife of J. H. Davis, aged 65 years, 2 months; March 3, Mrs. Angie Mansfield, wife of I. G. Mansfield, aged 43 years, 11 months.

In Rockland, Feb. 23, Mrs. Elmira Curling, aged 73 years; Feb. 23, Miss Mary L. Condon, aged 42 years; Feb. 21, Miss Mary A. Wentworth, aged 31 years.

In Standish, Feb. 21, Joseph W. Brackett, aged 83 years, 8 months; Feb. 28, John Thompson, aged 84 years, 6 months; March 1, Hannah, widow of Asa Berry, aged 90 years.

In Sidney, Feb. 24, Wm. L. Clark, aged 79 years, 8 months.

In Sumner, Feb. 26, James E. Chandler.

BEAR IN MIND THAT

The Improved United States Separators

HAVE THE RECORDS AT THE

Experiment Stations

Of separating more thoroughly than any other, and their product was awarded the

Creamery Sweepstakes, Grand Sweepstakes and Gold Medal

—AT—

Vermont Dairymen's Annual Convention at St. Albans, Jan. 4-7, 1898,

THE **SWEEPSTAKES** AT

Wisconsin Dairymen's Annual Convention at Manitowoc, Feb. 7-11, 1898,

—AND HAVE—

Best Records in Creameries and Dairies All Over the Land.

EXPERIMENT STATION REPORTS.

Maine Experiment Station.

Orono, Me., April 19, 1897.

The blanks that Professor Cowell has filled out and which I send herewith are for all intents and purposes averages for quite a number of trials, (these tests average .003½ of 1 per cent. of fat left in the skimmilk.) These trials were made by students in our short Winter course. CHAS. D. WOODS, Director.

Maine Experiment Station.

Orono, Maine, Nov. 18, 1897.

The No. 5 Separator of yours which we have continues to work admirably. Our Dairy school begins January 4th and continues six weeks CHAS. D. WOODS, Director.

At the Vermont Experiment Station.

University of Vermont and State Agricultural College, Burlington, Vt., June 25, 1897.

It has been the uniform custom of the officers of the Vermont Station to decline to issue letters of a testimonial nature. I may say, however, that I can and do refer parties inquiring regarding the merits of the Improved United States Separators, to the records of the running of the same as published in our report for 1894.

(The tests referred to are as follows:

Aug. 14.... **0.05** Aug. 19.... **0.06**
" 16.... **0.05** " 21.... **0.05**)

The results obtained by the use of these machines at our Dairy Schools of the past two years are full better, so far as the character of the skimming is concerned, than those given in the report. JOSEPH L. HILLS, Director Vt. Experiment Station.

The Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station.

Madison, Wis., July 13, 1897.

In conducting our Dairy School we have had occasion to use the various sizes of Improved U. S. Separators for dairy instruction during several Winters past. Our students have always been pleased with the operation of these Separators, and we find that they skim the milk very clean indeed from fat, and that they are generally very satisfactory. W. A. HENRY, Dean College of Agriculture.

Massachusetts Agricultural College.

Amherst, Mass., July 7, 1897.

We regard the Improved United States Separator as one of the very best all round machines. In cleanness of skimming it surpassed all the others. It compares favorably with the rest in capacity. Our man calls it the smoothest running machine we have, although it has been in use nearly three years;—a good comment on its wearing qualities. F. S. COOLEY, Prof. of Ag'l.

Ohio State University.

Columbus, Ohio, June 25, 1897.

Enclosed you will find statements of the several runs made with your various Separators. (Tests from the runs referred to show the following:

January 15.... **0.02** February 2.... **0.00** February 15.... **0.02**

18 tests show not over 0.05 of one per cent. of fat.)

Of course you will understand that these runs were made by students who at the beginning had no knowledge of separator work. The same efficiency can hardly be expected under such circumstances as where operated by an expert. THOMAS F. HUNT, Professor of Agriculture.

Cornell University Experiment Station.

Ithaca, N. Y., November 15, 1897.

We have used the U. S. Separators for the past four or five years, and have found them at all times efficient and reliable. They are easily cleaned and kept in order, and can be depended upon for satisfactory work. H. H. WING, Prof. Dairy Husbandry.

University of Nebraska.

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 17, 1897.

As you see by the report of the No. 5 Improved U. S. Separator which we send, the machine has done very satisfactory work and we are highly pleased with it. It has remained in excellent condition throughout the entire course. There has not been a day when we could not use it. It is a very convenient height, and is easily worked. I think it has impressed the students very favorably. T. L. LYON, Associated Professor, University of Nebraska.

Iowa Experiment Station.

Ames, Iowa, June 25, 1897.

The Little Separator (Improved No. 5 U. S.) we have not used as much as the larger one, as we have not gotten our farm dairy department complete yet. When we have used it we have found it to skim to a trace, and it is very easily operated. G. L. McKAY, State Dairy Instructor.

New Hampshire Experiment Station.

New Hampshire College, Durham, N. H., June 25, 1897.

In behalf of the New Hampshire Experiment Station I wish to assure you we were well pleased with the working of your Improved U. S. No. 5 Cream Separator. It was tested by each of the students, and when properly adjusted the loss was practically nothing. F. WM. RANE, Prof. of Agriculture.

From Pennsylvania Experiment Station Dairy School.

State College, Center Co., Pa., April 13, 1895.

Your No. 3 U. S. Separator, used during our Private Dairy Course, has given perfect satisfaction, skimming very close, as low as 0.04 of one per cent., and this when skimming above its guaranteed capacity. H. HAYWARD, Ass't Agriculturist, Pennsylvania State College.

From Ill. Ag'l. Experiment Station.

Urbana, Ill., July 8, 1897.

I can say that we are much pleased with the work of your Separator. With ordinary care it left but 0.01 of one per cent. of butter fat in the skim-milk, and once it left but a trace. E. DAVENPORT, Dean of College of Ag'l.

At the Michigan Experiment Station.

Agricultural College, Mich., Jan. 27, 1897.

Your No. 5 Separator was received, set up and has been operated daily since the 4th of January. Each of our dairy boys has now had a turn at it, setting it up, running it, washing it, and testing the skim-milk. They all like the machine on account of its easy running and simplicity. We are running through milk 12 to 24 hours old, warmed to over 80 and usually about 90 degrees. The per cent of fat. in the skim milk, so far as reported will not reach on the average a tenth of a per cent., and often is too small to read in the skim-milk bottle. We are pleased with the machine in every possible way as far as we have been able to observe it in a month's use. CLINTON D. SMITH, Director, Michigan Experiment Station.

EXPERIENCES IN THE DAIRY.

25 Per Cent. More Butter.—Great Saving in Ice and Labor.

Belfast, Me., Jan. 25, 1898.

In September, 1897, we commenced using the U. S. Separator and are more than pleased with its results and products. We find by its use we can make one-quarter more butter than we can with cans. It is a great saving in ice and labor and the care of the milk. F. L. & H. B. TOOTHAKER, Clover Hill Farm.

More Than Satisfied.

Denmark, Me., Jan. 26, 1898.

We have used an Improved U. S. Separator for over a year and are more than satisfied with it. It runs easy and does good work. Any one buying a machine can make no mistake in the United States. ELMER W. BERRY.

Recommends the U. S. to any one Desiring a Separator.

East Exeter, Me., Jan. 20, 1898.

The No. 7 U. S. Separator I bought has been in daily use for two months and I find it perfectly satisfactory in every respect. I feel like recommending it to any one who desires a cream separator. C. E. TIBBETTS.

Easy to Run, Easy to Clean, Skims to a Trace.

West Cumberland, Me., December 18, 1897.

The No. 5 Improved U. S. Separator I purchased last October has given perfect satisfaction. I have tested the skimmilk, and can find scarcely a trace of butter-fat. I find it turns easily, and the bowl having but three parts is much easier cleaned than the one having thirty-four. I consider butter made from cream separated by this system to be superior to any other. It is a great saving in ice, and the skimmilk is in the best possible condition to feed to pigs or calves.

My butter that secured one of "Goss Specials" at the last State Dairy Association, held at Bangor, was made from cream separated with the U. S. with the Davis Swing Churn.

Brother farmers, buy the improved U. S., and secure the advantage of a solid high frame, a self emptying bowl and enclosed gears. F. L. HASKELL.

Makes 16 per cent. More Butter.

Vinalhaven, Me., Jan. 26, 1898.

I have run the No. 7 U. S. Separator that I bought last May and like it very much. It runs easy and skims close. I made 25 lbs. of butter with it where I could make but 21½ lbs by setting in deep cans on ice. I can make more and better butter with it. JOHN S. LANE.

Extra Cream from 10 Cows Pays for Machine in One Year.

Leeds Centre, Me., Jan. 27, 1898.

I have purchased a good many articles used on a farm, but I never bought anything until I purchased of you an Improved U. S. Separator that would do just what was claimed for it. It does everything to perfection. I am thoroughly pleased with it in every way, and the butter made from the separator cream can't be beat. *I shall get enough more cream with a herd of 10 cows to pay for the machine in a year.* GEO. W. BECKLER.

A Gain of over 2 lbs. Butter per day from 11 Cows.

Searsmont, Me., Jan. 27, 1898.

The No. 5 U. S. Separator gives perfect satisfaction in every way. It will separate 428⅓ lbs. milk per hour. The Babcock tester shows barely a trace of fat left in the skim-milk. The machine runs very much easier than I expected, and ten minutes is plenty of time to wash and scald it properly. In 4½ days with the separator I made a gain of 10 lbs. of butter over the Cooley System from the milk of 11 cows. The milk from 5 Jersey and 3 grade Holsteins the past two weeks has averaged 5 lbs., 15 oz., butter per 100 lbs. milk.

My advice to farmers with 6 or more cows is, buy an Improved U. S. Separator and a Babcock Tester. L. L. CROSS, Crystal Spring Farm.

1 1-2 lbs. More Butter to 100 lbs. Milk.

Exeter, Me., Jan. 26, 1898.

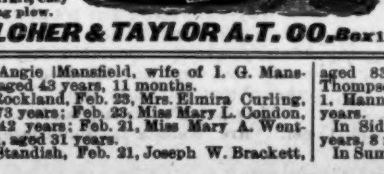
I am using a No. 5 U. S. Separator and I am very much pleased with the results. It is a very easy running and close skimming machine, not a trace of fat in the skim-milk. I am getting 1½ lbs. more butter to 100 lbs. of milk than I did the other way. C. H. RUSSELL.

Pamphlets containing hundreds of Testimonials like the above free for the asking.

A. L. & E. F. GOSS CO., - LEWISTON, ME., - STATE SUPERVISING AGENTS.

Vermont Farm Machine Co., Bellows Falls, Vt.

OXFORD STEEL PLOW



It embodies in its construction the very foundation of agriculture—*the perfect plow.* Without good plowing there could be no good tillage and good tillage produces crops. In this plow nothing has been neglected — *it is a perfect plow.*

Extra quality tempered steel moldboard; steeled metal shin piece; hardened landside; chilled charcoal iron point adjustable clevis for high or low hitch; a perfect adjustable jointer and steel standard ground wheel.

They are made either steel or selected well seasoned wood beam.

Write for catalogue and prices of these and other tools for the farm.

A long lived, light draft, easy running plow.

BELCHER & TAYLOR A.T. CO. Box 115 **Chicopee Falls, Mass.**

CHAPTER I.

Captain Turner had been up since first call for reveille, had spent a shivering hour at his troop stables, had tramped through the snow from the creek valley up past the long line of ramshackle sheds that defaced the east front of the original Fort Russell, had declined the invitation of some of the old stagers and young plungers of his regiment to "come in and have something" at the trader's store by the gate, had plodded thoughtfully on to his own quarters some distance up the row, had had his bath and changed his stable garb for the best undress uniform he owned and was now waiting somewhat impatiently for breakfast. The Cheyenne Leader had little in the way of telegraphic news, and its local gossip failed to interest him. He tossed it aside and after a look into the little dining room, where the breakfast table was set for two, began pacing slowly up and down the tiny parlor five paces one way and five back. Occasionally he would cast a glance upward and listen for sounds of movement aloft, but none rewarded his attention. Presently he went to the window and, throwing aside the curtains, gazed gloomily out upon the snow covered parade. Over across the barren, wind swept level, bordered by its row of leafless, desolate, stripling cottonwoods, quivering in the rising breeze, the unsightly brown barracks were echeloned, their gable ends to the north and south, with the wooden tower, the official home of the officer of the guard, and behind it the dun colored walls of the guardhouse, filling the gap at the opposite angle of the diamond shaped quadrilateral.

Here and there along the parade lay bare, unsightly patches of dead gray buffalo grass, where the wintry gales had swept away the falling snow, only to whirl it into deep drifts about the barracks. Beyond the rough wooden one story buildings that framed the roadway bounding the parade the snowy slopes dipped out of sight into the valley of the Crow, only to reappear half a mile beyond, defaced with the same broad gray patches and streaked with jagged lines of fleecy white where the snow lay fathoms deep in the ravines and coulees. Beyond them all, 100 miles to the south, cold, remote and majestic, towered the peaks and domes of the Rockies, dazzling when the morning sun shone, but repellent and frowning now that his face was hid behind a dense veil of cloud that was drawn athwart the heavens. The scene was dreary in the last degree. Only about the guardhouse was there sign of life and action, for in the intense cold the troopers hugged the comfort of their barracks and huddled about the redhot stoves. The captain's face, somber and melancholy, yet a refined, clear cut, handsome face withal, seemed to take on an additional shade of gloom as he stood there, lonely and silent, drumming on the window panes with his finger tips. Through the thin partition in the party wall of wood that separated his soldier home from that of Captain Wayne next door came the sound of cheery voices, of joyous laughter and childish glee. Turner sighed heavily as he took out his watch, glanced at it and turned impatiently. Even as he left the window a trumpeter, muffled in heavy overcoat, came briskly out from the adjutant's office and sounded first call for guard mounting, whereat the captain strode through the dining room and poked his head into the kitchen beyond.

"Nora," he said, "be so kind as to run up and tell Mrs. Turner not to hurry if she's tired, but that I'm on a garrison court this morning and must have my breakfast at once."

Wiping her hands on her apron, the Irish maid of all work proceeded on her mission. She was back in a moment. "The missus says not to wait. She'll be down directly," was her report.

"Very well. Bring me whatever is ready," said Turner briefly and sat him down at the table.

There had been a lively hop the night before, and joy was unconfined. A dozen pleasant people had driven out from Cheyenne. The music was capital. Half a dozen young officers from other posts were visiting at Russell. Half a dozen young ladies from the distant east were visiting relatives and friends among the officers' families in the garrison. Many of the ladies of the —th cavalry were charming "society" women, many were pretty and attractive, several were wealthy and able to display stunning toilets, and nearly all were graceful and accomplished dancers. As a consequence anywhere from 80 to 40 couples were to be seen on the polished floor of the hoproom, and visiting officers from other regiments promptly owned that when it came to "hopping" the —th could put up the prettiest dance in the army.

And hops were things Mrs. Turner dearly loved. Ten years the junior of her solemn looking spouse, she had married when only 18, had never borne him son or daughter, had been with the regiment in the south just after the great war, in Nebraska when they were guarding the track layers of the Union Pacific, in Arizona during that four years exile, in Kansas on their return and was now facing, with the sisterhood, the skin scorching Wyoming blizzards, and bemoaning when alone with her lord the horrid effect of the dazzling suns and blasting gales upon her once peachlike complexion. Among her garrison and Cheyenne intimates and acquaintances, however, Fanny Turner had no such admission to make. She could not help seeing, she said, the havoc played with the cuticle of the other ladies. Even their bride, the lovely blond, Mrs. Billy Ray, had completely lost, said Mrs. Turner, the delicate bloom and softness of her fair white skin. "But as for me," she continued, "I declare it seems to make no difference whatever."

Certainly, under the light of the lamps and candles of the hoproom, her complexion seemed as peachy as on her wedding day, 13 years gone by. But there were a dozen women in garrison who were ready to explain and account for that. "No one in this regiment," said the colonel's wife, "can approach Fanny Turner in the art of 'making up.' She's 32 if she's a week old, and she dances and dresses and decorates as though she were not 20."

All of which was practically true. Spoiled and petted by an overindulgent mother in her girlhood, Fanny had no idea of any will or way but her own when she married Captain Turner. He had fallen deeply in love with her when home wounded after Cedar Creek in the fall of 1864. He was the hero of their semirural community, and she married him because he was so much thought of and admired by some of the others. For several weeks Turner thought himself the happiest and luckiest of men to have captured this fair young beauty, and then disillusion set in, and one disappointment followed another. She was empty headed, frivolous, fond of every kind of social gayety, but with neither heart nor hand for domestic duty of any kind. She loved to dance, and his wounds had put an end to even the little he ever knew of that art. She gloried in the attentions of the society and garrison beaus they met and plainly showed him he was often in the way. She was recklessly extravagant in her tastes and spent his savings with a lavish hand, principally on herself in dress or jewelry. She had been denied almost everything of the kind at home, for her parents had been for years in straitened circumstances. Turner, deeply in love, could deny her nothing until his savings were exhausted and they had to come down to his pay. She read nothing but novels. She knew nothing but garrison gossip and how to make herself look fascinating. She had a fund of small talk and a faculty of setting her cap for each new young officer that joined the regiment, speedily fascinating him and attaching him for a term of months, or possibly a year, to her apron strings. She was artless, kittenish, confidingly, trustingly youthful, this mature dame of 31, when out in society or among her sisters of the garrison, but it was anything but a fresh, youthful, radiant girl that came yawning languidly down the stairs this dark March morning and with a "Why didn't you order your breakfast earlier if you wanted it?" and barely a glance at her spouse passed him by without other salutation and took her seat behind the coffeepot at the head of the table.

"I much preferred to wait for you," said Turner gently. He had never rebuked, rarely attempted to correct her, since the initial attempt that well nigh wrecked their honeymoon. He could not scold her now, yet his heart ached at her indifference, and his weary eyes did not fail to notice the marvelous change in her appearance since she left the hoproom the night before, or, rather, at 2 o'clock that morning. The soft pink lips were dry and purple now, the delicately tinted cheek was sallow and colorless, dark purple circles had formed under her eyes, deep lines cracked out through their temporary filling and gave the lie to her pretensions to youth. Her hair, so beautifully and becomingly arranged the night before, was simply twisted up into a knot at the back of her head. She wore a loose flowered wrapper, gathered in at the slender waist with a cord. Even her white, fragile hands, that trembled as she filled the captain's cup with coffee, looked wrinkled and old, while upon her visage, so radiant with smiles and sunshine a few hours since, there sat an expression of profound and envious discontent. Turner had hard work to repress a second sigh as he glanced furtively at her from over The Leader, which he had picked up again when her footsteps were heard descending the stairs.

"May I help you to steak?" he asked in courteous tones. "I fear you are very tired this morning, Fanny. You had a grand time last night though. You never missed a dance, did you?"

"I? Why how odd that would be! I never do miss a dance. That's one of the advantages of having so many old friends among the young officers."

"But you must be hungry, dear. Won't you try to eat something?"

"What is there?" she asked languidly. "Steak, stewed potatoes. Bah! Scrambled eggs, cold—rolls ditto. I wish those children next door wouldn't make such a noise. Captain Turner," she went on, toying with her coffee spoon, "did you see that gown of Mrs. Gregg's last night? It was one she had made in Chicago—$300 if it cost a cent. Now you know perfectly well she can't afford that since the failure of their bank."

Turner was studying the advertisements hard and made no answer.

"And his pay isn't as big as yours by one fogy," she went on. Then as he was still silent she queried, "Is it?"

"Oh—ah! Is it what?"

"I wish you would listen to me instead of losing yourself in that stupid paper, Captain Turner. I asked whether Captain Gregg's pay was not less than yours by a fogy or so."

"Very probably. He entered service some years after I did and is nearly 15 years younger."

But Turner talks from behind his paper. He has finished his breakfast, all but the cup of steaming coffee with which she has at last supplied him.

"What did you think of that gown of Mrs. Gregg's? She had it made only two months ago—two months after their bank broke. Seems to me mighty queer she should be 'swelling' in such extravagant style. Mrs. Raymond thinks so too."

Turner's eyes are glued to the columns of The Leader. He is apparently deaf to any comments on Mrs. Gregg's costume.

"Don't you think so?" persists Mrs. Turner, determined to extract an opinion from her liege.

"Why—I'm sure I haven't given the matter any thought. It's none of our affair, you know. Doubtless they have means that were not involved in the crash of that particular bank."

"They haven't," interposes Mrs. Turner. "Mrs. Wallace is from Cleveland and knows all Mrs. Gregg's people, and she says they lost every penny."

"Oh, well, Gregg has something outside his pay," says Turner, shrugging his shoulders and sinking down into his chair. He hates these perennial comments and criticisms on the affairs of his brother officers and their families, but he still loves his shallow pate of a wife and can't bear to rebuke her. This, too, is her table talk. She has no other.

"There were at least half a dozen bills came in their mail two days ago," persists madam presently. "I couldn't help seeing them when the orderly came here with my letter from Kate. If I had so many bills coming in, you'd be frantic. I don't see how she can stand being dunned in that way. I couldn't."

Again the captain seeks shelter behind his conventional bombproof—the paper—and strives to avoid the discussion.

"Could you?" she asks.

"Well," he answers slowly, "I've had to once or twice. Don't you remember?"

"I might have known you'd remind me of that," she answers, with tears in her voice if not in her eyes. "I was—much less experienced then." Even to her liege lord Mrs. Turner does not like to own she had ever been younger.

He notes the symptoms of approaching storm and to give a cheerier tone to the talk drops The Leader and adopts a "chipper," spirited style.

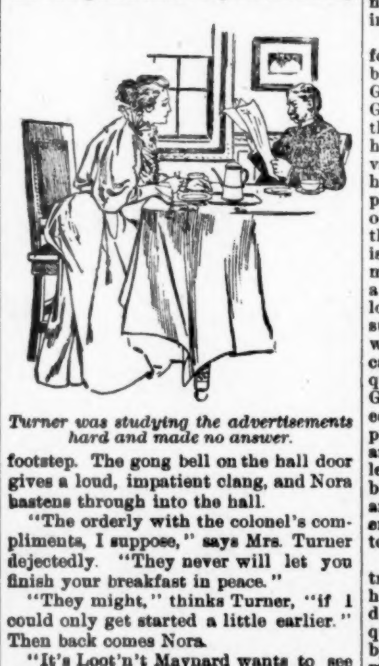
"I thought you looked uncommonly well last night, Fanny, and I thought Mrs. Ray's dress extremely pretty."

"Pretty," said madam disdainfully. "Why, Captain Turner, she was positively dowdy. The idea of a woman of her wealth and social position coming to one of our swellest hops in a simple china silk is almost an affront to the regiment. If she had nothing handsomer, it would be all well and good, but she has loads of handsome gowns and won't wear them."

"China silk or canton flannel, you know, I couldn't tell t'other from which," says poor Turner. "I only say I thought it pretty and appropriate. Perhaps she wears a simple toilet because so many of the ladies of the regiment cannot afford to dress expensively."

"Captain Turner, you make me tired," exclaims his better half in deep displeasure. "No one wants Mrs. Ray to be setting examples in economy. The ladies of the —th are quite capable of managing their own affairs—except perhaps Mrs. Gregg."

Are they? thinks poor Turner, as he mentally runs over the list of bills accumulated in his desk, the result of madam's orders and extravagances, but again he relapses into silence and seeks refuge behind The Leader. Then relief and rescue come in sudden shape. The boards of the piazza creak and snap in the biting cold under a quick, bounding



Turner was studying the advertisements hard and made no answer.

footstep. The gong bell on the hall door gives a loud, impatient clang, and Nora hastens through into the hall.

"The orderly with the colonel's compliments, I suppose," says Mrs. Turner dejectedly. "They never will let you finish your breakfast in peace."

"They might," thinks Turner, "if I could only get started a little earlier." Then back comes Nora.

"It's Loot'n't Maynard wants to see you, sir."

"Oh, show him into the parlor," answers the captain, dropping The Leader and beginning to fold his napkin.

"Captain Turner, have you no consideration whatever for me?" gasps his lady, as she rises and betakes herself hurriedly to the kitchen.

A very presentable specimen of the young officer type is the junior lieutenant who, forage cap in hand and his cavalry circular, the cape of his overcoat, thrown over his arm, stands respectfully in the little army parlor as the captain enters and extends a cordial hand.

"Good morning, Maynard. Glad to see you! What brings you over here so early? Nothing amiss, I hope."

"I—didn't mean—I hope I didn't disturb your breakfast, sir," answers the subaltern, a shade of embarrassment on his fine, frank face. "Mrs. Turner was so good as to say if I would come around this morning—er—she'd teach me some new methods at patience, and the adjutant has just detailed me to take a patrol to go to town after some absentees still on pay day spree. If you'll be kind enough to tell her—I suppose she's not yet down after dancing every dance until 2 this morning"—

"I'll tell her," says Turner. "She'll be disappointed, of course, but come again some other time. Any news of the office?"

"Why, yes, sir. There's quite a little stir there. It seems a gang of the southern Cheyennes have had a row with their agent and have been playing the mischief about their reservation. The agent has wired for troops, and if they are sent from Leavenworth and Gibson they say the Indians will jump. Spring has set in down there. The chief believes that in that event we'll be called upon to head them off."

"May the Lord deliver us from a winter campaign," says Turner anxiously. "Well, I'll tell Mrs. Turner. Wish you good luck in catching the runaways. How many are still out?"

"Eight, sir; so I'm told at the office. Then I'll say good morning." And Mr. Maynard starts to go.

But a soft, silvery voice, a voice utterly unlike the petulant tones so recently heard at the breakfast table, comes from behind the portiere that hangs from the archway between the parlor and dining room and halts him at the threshold.

"Don't look back, Mr. Maynard. I'm simply a fright this morning, but I couldn't help speaking to you. I'm so sorry you can't be here at 11. Come this afternoon, if you get back in time, won't you? Come at 3. That'll give you an hour before stables. Do."

Maynard hesitated. "I'd like to awfully, Mrs. Turner," he says, "but I—I've got an engagement at that hour."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

GOLD DUST
THE BEST WASHING POWDER

YOUR HEALTH TOO IMPORTANT TO BE TRIFLED WITH.

The Most Skilled and Experienced Physician Should Alone Be Consulted.

You would not send your piano to the blacksmith's for repairs. No one would give a valuable watch, or a handsome clock, to an inexperienced man to be cleaned. Experience is as necessary as knowledge. The most delicate mechanism known is that of the human body. A slight derangement improperly handled often leads to a life of sickness and misery. If there is ever a time when only the most skillful and sagacious man should be consulted, it is when you are in need of a doctor.

The tendency grows stronger every day toward making a specialty of certain branches of the study. The consequence is that to-day we find many practitioners devoting their entire lives and zeal to the treatment and cure of certain derangements. No longer, except in small country towns, is the family physician required to fulfil every function from pulling teeth, even to decently arranging the body after death. As science has advanced, the great tendency has been to omit many of the poisonous and powerful mineral remedies. The study of herbs has been entered into deeply. It has become the policy of the physician to coax and entice Nature in the way she should go. No longer is she absolutely driven and continually harassed by being obliged to contend against the administration of poisonous drugs.

No branch of this divine science has needed more careful attention than that which has made a study of the blood and the nerves. From these two great vital sources does life spring. If either of these important functions become deranged, the entire system suffers. The great vital organs of the body act sympathetically and fail to perform their duties. Illness, misery and suffering, if not frequently sudden and often lingering death, are the inevitable results.

There is no better known specialist for diseases of the blood and nerves to be found anywhere to-day than Dr. Greene of 34 Temple Place, Boston. Dr. Greene understands the human system thoroughly. His years of experience have given him a knowledge that is invaluable. The thousands of people that he has helped and cured are to-day ample proof of his skill. The world is full of other sufferers who should consult this most successful of physicians. He is beyond the reach of no one. The matter of a lack of money never need be a barrier against learning how to regain lost health. Dr. Greene may be consulted personally, or by letter, free. He will give such advice in each individual case, as will, when followed, procure the quickest and most happy results. Dr. Greene's Nervura, blood and nerve remedy, which is so widely known, is the prescription of this eminent specialist and is the outcome of what he has learned in the many years that he has been practicing. It is the greatest blood and nerve remedy and therefore a general invigorant and rejuvenator, known to the world to-day.

When you place your most valued treasure, your health, in Dr. Greene's hands, you may rest assured you have done all that can be done. You will quickly see that you are being handled by an expert who has no equal. You may rest assured that he will give you back your health and prolong your life if it is in the power of human skill to accomplish such an end. It will cost you nothing, remember, to write to Dr. Greene and learn directly from him of his wonderful treatment. He will tell you in his letter to you exactly what ails you, and explain your condition so that you can perfectly understand your complaint. He will also advise you just what to do to be cured. Do not fail to call upon or write to Dr. Greene about your case at once. Remember it will cost you nothing.

In view of the decadence of the Agricultural Societies and exhibitions in Massachusetts, the legislature is doing, what the next session in Maine will doubtless do, considering the disposition of the State bounty to these societies. Massachusetts pays $600 to every society complying with the requirements of the law.

"Has that young man gone?"

"Yes, ma, he just went."

"Gracious, child, your eye is black, and your nose twisted, and your collar torn off! What a shame! How did it happen?"

"You forget, ma, that George is a football tackle."

"De man dat makes New Year resolutions an' accidentally breaks 'em," said Uncle Eben, "ain't nigh as bad off as de man dat'magines he doesn't need none."—*Washington Star.*

Guest—What a splendid dinner! I don't often get as good a meal as this.

Little Willie (son of the host)—We don't either.

One of the queer things of life is that the busy man and the man with nothing to do are always envious of each other.

ITEMS AND INCIDENTS.

Bobby—Paw, what is a statesman?

Mr. Ferry—A statesman is a misguided person who tries to usurp the rights of the newspapers to run the country.

It is economy to profit by the experience of others. Thousands have been cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, why not you?

Hewitt. "So you are back from Europe. Do you enjoy these trips across the ocean?"

Jewett. "No; something always comes up to mar my pleasure."—*New York Journal.*

Cured, After Giving Up Hope.

After giving up all hope of relief, thousands have been completely cured, by taking Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam. No one need suffer with any form of Throat or Lung trouble, if he will simply take this priceless remedy. Sold by all Druggists.

Yeast. "Were you ever up in the morning to see the sun rise?"

Chimsonbeak. "Yes; but I was only up twice as late as that."—*Yonkers Statesman.*

If the Baby Is Cutting Teeth,

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Van Braam. "Gaswell has discharged ten of his men for getting drunk."

Shingles. "I suppose he doesn't like to have his hands full."—*Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.*

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Grandpa invited Dorothy to go with him to feed the chickens, the morning after her arrival at the farm. On her return to the house she inquired shyly, "Grandpa, do all hens eat with their noses?"—*Judge.*

Attractive Women.

Why is one woman attractive and another not? The most admirable and attractive thing about an attractive woman is her womanliness. Everybody admires a womanly woman. She must have health, of course, because without it she would lose the brightness of her eyes, the fullness of her cheeks and her vivacity. Real health must mean that a woman is really a woman. That she is strong and perfect in a sexual way, as well as in every other. That she is capable of performing perfectly the duties of maternity. Some are born with what is called "constitutional weakness." Those who do not enjoy perfect health, need only take the proper precautions and the proper remedy to become perfectly well and strong. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will cure any derangement of the distinctly feminine organism.

Send 21 cents in one-cent stamps to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., and receive Dr. Pierce's 1008 page "Common Sense Medical Adviser," illustrated.

REMINGTON LINE FOR 1898.

The Remington Arms Company, of Ilion, N. Y., have placed on the 1898 market a $75 and $50 wheel, in both men's and women's models. The first grade is known as the Remington Special, models 46 and 41, and embodies the latest results of this company's long mechanical experience and skilled workmanship.

Frames of all 1898 models are strongly reinforced at the joints and the Remington Special has a full flushed internal reinforcement, as shown in the sectional view; a marked added strength is secured from this method. By the most rigid test the Remington Arms Co., states that it has proved this chain to be absolutely without stretch, and that it reduces the friction 25 per cent.

The frame of the ladies' model Remington Special, is a departure from previous years. A graceful, double-curved frame with 2 1-2 inch drop to the crank hanger has been adopted. Much more room between the handle-bar and seat-post has thereby been secured, together with increased ease in mounting.

The $50 wheel, known as the Remington models 47 and 48, is intended to meet the growing demand for a thoroughly reliable wheel at a moderate price. The material in this grade is of the best, and the shield it bears insures its reliability. This chain is of the popular B-shape link.

Believing that the chain and sprocket is the best mechanical movement for a bicycle, the Remington Arms Co. decided to place upon the market an additional model in both men's and women's styles, to be known as the Inclosed Chain Model. This is obtained by equipping the Remington Special with a Frost gear-case. By its peculiar construction, all joints are sealed absolutely tight by elastic rubber. The chain may be examined and removed, or the sprockets changed, without removing the case.

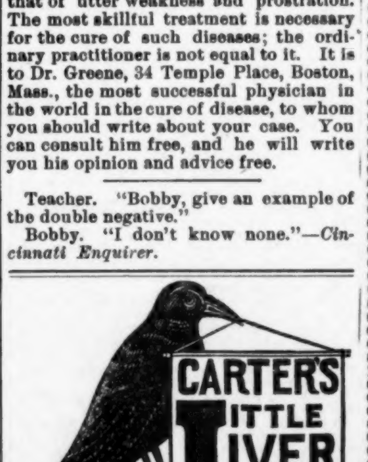
The new illustrated catalogue of the Remington Arms Co. will be mailed upon application.

No Pleasure, Because No Health.

No interest in the things of life, or indeed in any of life's pleasures. Such is the daily lament of thousands because of some disease, the conditions being that of utter weakness and prostration. The most skillful treatment is necessary for the cure of such diseases; the ordinary practitioner is not equal to it. It is to Dr. Greene, 34 Temple Place, Boston, Mass., the most successful physician in the world in the cure of disease, to whom you should write about your case. You can consult him free, and he will write you his opinion and advice free.

Teacher. "Bobby, give an example of the double negative."

Bobby. "I don't know none."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*



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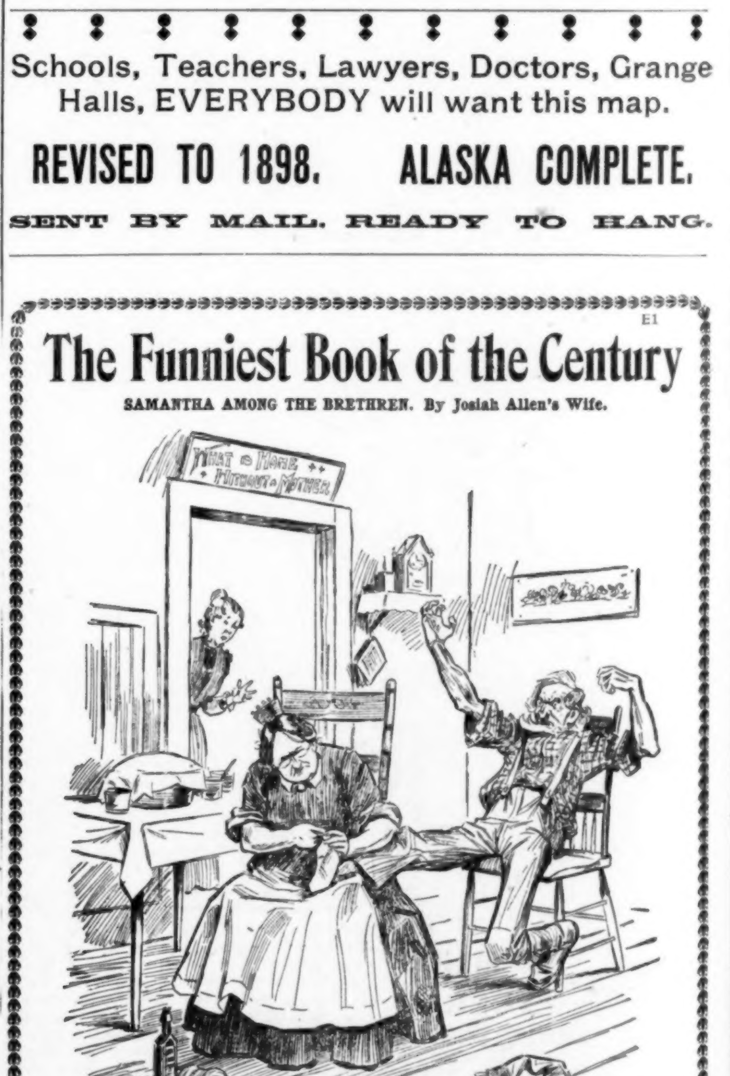
SAMANTHA AMONG THE BRETHREN. By Josiah Allen's Wife.



"Oh! argue and dispute with a dyin' man!"

The above is one of the illustrations from the very funny book "Samantha Among the Brethren," by Josiah Allen's Wife. Over 100,000 copies of this book were sold by agents in expensive binding for $2.50 each. We have arranged to supply our readers with a special premium edition, which contains every word found in the $2.50 edition, and over fifty comic pictures, similar to the one shown above. Samantha's gossip about the "doin's" of Josiah and her neighbors and their tribulations in raising money with which to support the "meetin' house" makes you laugh till you cry. The book is pure and wholesome, and highly endorsed by Bishop John P. Newman and Frances E. Willard. It drives away the blues. It is unexcelled for reading aloud to the family. We pay the postage and guarantee the book to give entire satisfaction or money refunded. In order to boom subscriptions we make the following liberal clubbing offer:

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Eggs, $1 per 15; $5 per 100.

A few trios White Wyandottes, $5.00.

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CIRCULARS FREE. 36 Egg I. & Brooder, $7.50. SELF-REGULATING. GET THE BEST!

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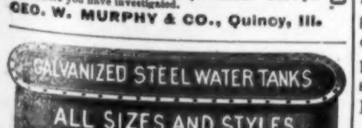

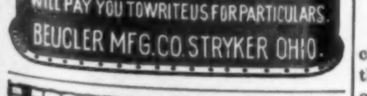

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caused by Cuban troubles calls attention to our public defenses. Say, are your crops and pasture lots **well fortified?** Send us measurements and get our '98 prices. See our ad. in next issue.

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Hatches Chickens by Steam. Absolutely self-regulating. The simplest, most reliable, and cheapest first-class Hatcher in the market. Circulars FREE. Catalogue 4 cts. GEO. ERTEL CO., QUINCY, ILL.

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15 Eggs safely packed, Best stock, $2.00 2 sittings $3. A. L. Merrill, Auburn, Me.

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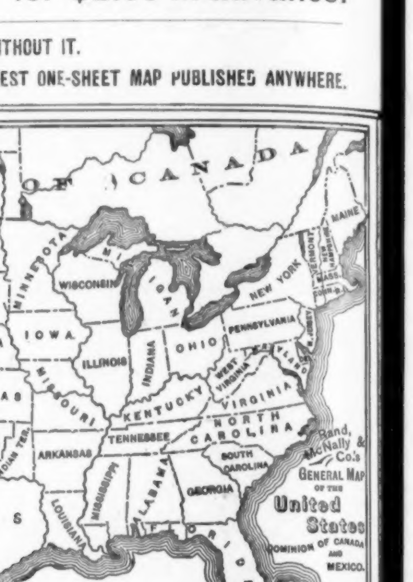

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...yers, Doctors, Grange ...will want this map.

ALASKA COMPLETE.

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...IREN. By Josiah Allen's Wife.

...rations from the very funny book ...y Josiah Allen's Wife. Over 100,000 ...s in expensive binding for $2.50 each. ...ders with a special premium edition, ...the $2.50 edition, and over fifty comic ...above. Samantha's gossip about the ...rs and their tribulations in raising ...meetin' house" makes you laugh till ...some, and highly endorsed by Bishop ...ard. It drives away the blues. It is ...family. We pay the postage and ...faction or money refunded. In order ...llowing liberal clubbing offer:

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Stands for Tobacco

known and used all over the world. It is most popular because its flavor and quality are the best, and

best suits the public taste.

Horse.

The horses exported from this country to Germany last year were valued at $822,225.

If your horse coughs, give him a tablespoonful of oil of tar twice a day, and note the results.

Mr. C. H. Nelson has taken 61 horses to market lately, and finds it difficult to fill his orders.

The colt crop of 1898 may be slightly larger than '97 but not a drop in the bucket when the demand of five years hence is met. Let there be a big increase next year.

Never keep about the stable a man who is rough with live stock. A horse defective in temper is less in value for that reason and is a continued danger, and nothing will do more to make a horse ill-tempered than handling by an ill-tempered man.

Change the feed of the brood mares and colts if the hair seems dry and dead or does not start readily. A warm bran mash daily will do much to correct the bad effects of long continued steady rations of hay alone, or hay and oats. Keep the stock thrifty and growing.

At the horse show in New York next Fall it is proposed to open a class for trotting bred stallions which are suited to sire high steppers. This is the step which must be taken and the distinction between horses kept solely for speed and those combining speed with style and action kept clear. We cannot have too many of the latter.

There have been many inquiries as to how Star Pointer was shod last year. Here is Mr. Murphy's statement: "When Star Pointer paced his mile in 1.59¼ at Readville, Aug. 28, 1897, he was shod as follows: The front shoes were bar shoes and weighed 7½ ounces, with a toe clip and toe and heel calks on. The hind shoes were plain shoes weighing 5 ounces, with toe and heel calks on."

Secretary Gocher has sent out notices that the National Trotting Association is now prepared to issue riders' and drivers' licenses in accordance with rule adopted at the eighteenth biennial congress. Blank forms for application may be procured from secretaries of associations in membership with the National Association, or from Secretary Gocher, at Hartford, Conn.

Groom your horses and exercise them through the winter. It will keep them in health, make them feed better and put them in condition for Spring work. During the Winter feed the horses less grain and more hay and fodder. Their keeping will cost less and they will make better horses. In ordinary circumstances a half dozen ears of corn, added to their rough feed, should be a sufficient daily ration.

"There is plenty of proof," writes "Raymond" in *The Horse World*, "that a little horse may be a good one, but there is none satisfactory that a big one may not be just as good, a fact that, if taken in connection with the demand for size in conjunction with speed by those who buy for road use, warns the average breeder that it is not a wise proceeding to leave size out of account when selecting sire and dam."

The training of a colt should begin with his birth, a training in which gentle kindness, patience, firmness and uniformity of method all combine. At the first appearance of any defect in disposition or temperament, begin at once its cure. Do not mistake nervousness for viciousness, and never punish fear as a vice. Be always kind in tone and gesture, but always firm. You can raise a colt so that he need never be "broke," to use the barbarous word that too often describes a barbarous fact.

The persistent preaching of size in harness horses seems to have had its effect even among those who are looking for saddlers. One of the best known breeders of saddle horses in Kentucky complains that the call from the Northwest is for a 16-hand horse to weigh 1,200 to 1,300 lbs. Beef and lumber are not requisites of a saddle horse. The extreme weight for a cavalry horse in this country is 1,150 lbs. and the minimum weight is 950 lbs. The size most in favor is from 15.1½ to 15.2½, and the weight from 950 to 1,050 lbs.

The *Horseman* publishes a large number of letters from track officials and writers touching the new rules adopted by the National Association. The one forbidding the use of hopples is very generally commended. That calling for licensing all drivers is questioned by the majority through fear of injustice to amateurs, and the third, taking from judges the power to declare a deciding heat dead for any cause, is not considered good doctrine. The time to decide a question is when it is fresh before the parties and the grand stand will hardly sanction such withdrawal of authority. Leave something to the judge's stand.

The Same in Maine.

J. Dickman Brown, who makes a specialty of supplying Vermont horses for the New York market, has lately been on a buying trip in the North, in a recent letter he said: "They get scarcer and scarcer every time I come up here, and where I used to travel say twenty miles for a good horse I now frequently cover one hundred miles, and then fail to get what will suit my trade."

Maple Grove Farm.

Auburn is to-day the horse centre of Maine, and the fact that within the past six weeks fully $25,000 worth of good animals have gone from that locality attests the quality. One of the chief factors in promoting this industry is Maple Grove Farm, the home of Messenger Wilkes and Warrener, both great sires of great colts. Read the advertisement in another column and visit this farm before breeding this year.

ARMSTRONG & McKELVY Pittsburgh.
BEYMER-BAUMAN Pittsburgh.
DAVIS-CHAMBERS Pittsburgh.
FAHNESTOCK Pittsburgh.
ANCHOR, ECKSTEIN } Cincinnati.
ATLANTIC, BRADLEY, BROOKLYN, JEWETT, ULSTER, UNION } New York.
SOUTHERN, SHIPMAN } Chicago.
COLLIER, MISSOURI, RED SEAL, SOUTHERN } St. Louis.
JOHN T. LEWIS & BROS CO Philadelphia.
MORLEY Cleveland.
SALEM Salem, Mass.
CORNELL Buffalo.
KENTUCKY Louisville.

MAKERS of honest goods brand them correctly, and are responsible for them. It does not pay to misrepresent them. It is the mixtures, the "sold-for-less-money" sorts, the "White Leads" which are something else, that are sold under fictitious and misleading brands.

The makers assume no responsibility, and are usually unknown. Safety lies in making sure that the brand is right.

See list of genuine brands.

FREE By using National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors, any desired shade is readily obtained. Pamphlet giving valuable information and card showing samples of colors free; also folder showing pictures of house painted in different designs or various styles or combinations of shades forwarded upon application to those intending to paint.

National Lead Co., 100 William St., New York.

Riverview Farm.

Quietly and without bluster Mr. W. D. Haley, South Gardiner, has been planting one of the best stock farms in the State and those who visit this farm will find a superior lot of choice young stock, large in size, strong in conformation, intelligent and as true-gaited as the fancier could desire. Yearly the colts by Haley are increasing, and the best evidence of their worth is seen in the prizes they receive and the purses they win. No man looking over the State for good stock can neglect this farm located on the Kennebec river twelve miles below Augusta. Take in this stock farm before booking the mares for then there will be no cause for after regrets.

There are Others.

"Columbus," in the "Western *Horseman*," says: "When a horse has been tried with light shoes, heavy shoes, toe-weights, hopples, gaiting poles, spreaders, etc., and fails to show improvement, it is high time to conclude that the animal was never "cut out" for racing purposes." And yet the writer knows of one that went through all the phases mentioned by the Western writer, and after having been consigned to the shafts of a junk wagon was rescued by a man who, although an amateur as far as training and driving race-horses was concerned, made her a good, reliable race mare, and gave her a race record below 2.16, and in his treatment of the mare this man did not resort to hopples, gaiting pole, toe weights or heavy shoes.

MR. BISHOP, THE VETERAN, DRAWS A LESSON FOR THE BOYS.

Horses Wanted for Export.

Mr. Editor: A man who knows nothing can't tell anything. In my two trips in Maine with Mr. Belmont, he bought 51 horses, while I bought nine. Gentlemen Reed & Reeve would never have gone to Maine for horses if Mr. Belmont had not suggested very strongly that you had there the horses wanted. They bought 24. I probably shall be in Maine in a short time, with a party of gentlemen from France, to buy some horses for export. The first trip with Mr. Belmont when he bought 16, was rather tame. The last trip, by his instructions, I gave a purse of $50 to be trotted on the river at Gardiner. He intended to give other purses, but the weather and ice being out of condition, did not do it.

Of course you know all about the Gardiner affair. We went on Mr. Belmont's private car to Dover, where we had a splendid showing of fine horses, and Mr. Belmont bought twelve. He came down to Waterville, where he bought four, then we went to Skowhegan and bought five; then to Auburn, where the Pompilly Bros. filled up the cars. In the afternoon, Mr. Belmont went to Mr. Sanborn's place, Elmwood Farm, where he says he saw "*the finest show of horses* he ever saw in his life," and I must say, I think the best in the world, for I have seen the finest English or German royal clubs and also the French government stud at Chantilly. From there the party went to Poland Springs. It was a beautiful, clear day, and the White mountains were plainly visible. Mr. Belmont and his friends were more than pleased. Then the party went direct to Boston. If that wasn't the trip of all trips that I have ever taken, I will keep silent for a fortnight.

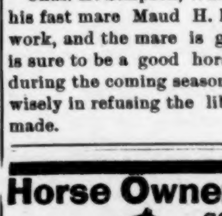
On the first trip down he left a pair of horses with A. J. Libby at Pine Tree Stock Farm, and was so pleased with the way they had been handled that when there the other day, he left two pair more. I bought a pair for a gentleman in New York, and left them also, as they had never been driven together, and wanted to be broken to electrics and street sights. Hoping to see you soon,

Very truly, G. W. Bishop.

The well known pacing horse, Bayard Wilkes, has died from the effects of an injury received at Mystic Park a year ago last fall. He was 13 years of age and had a record of 2.11¼. He was the sire of the speedy trotting stallion Bismarck, and many other fast ones, and was owned by C. P. Drake of Lewiston. He was a bay horse, foaled in 1885, got by Alcantara, dam Barcena by Bayard; second dam Blandina, by Mambrino Chief; third dam by Brown Pilot. He was bred at High-Lawn Farm, Lee, Mass.

Chas. H. Simpson, Waterville, is giving his fast mare Maud H. her regular road work, and the mare is going fine. She is sure to be a good horse in her class during the coming season, and Mr. S. did wisely in refusing the liberal offer lately made.

Horse Owners! Use GOMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam



A Safe Speedy and Positive Cure

The Safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price $1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars. THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland, O.

Poultry.

A Standard Incubator and Brooder to the person getting up a club for the Maine Farmer. Now is the time to secure it. Not one cent necessary from your wallet. Write the Farmer at once for particulars.

THE MAINE FARMER FREE.

The publishers of the *Maine Farmer* will give a year's subscription for 1899 to the person who will furnish the best, authenticated, poultry record for 1898, with full account of method of feeding, range of birds and monthly egg production. Here's a good chance for the young people. The accounts to be submitted before Jan. 5, 1899.

Lice mites spoil many hatches by driving the hen from the nest.

Young ducks eat more than chickens, but are of marketable size sooner.

Kill poultry by bleeding in the mouth or opening the veins in the neck.

Keep sawdust out of the poultry pens. If the fowl eat it, it is likely to pack the crop.

The first step a farmer has to take to inaugurate a system of improvement in his poultry is to kill off every scrub cock and replace them with thoroughbreds. Remember that next season they will all be half-breeds; a long step ahead.

Make a flock of fifty hens return a profit before undertaking to keep two or three hundred. In no case is it advisable to undertake the keeping of any considerable number, unless time can be spared and there is a willingness to give them proper care.

If every farmer in Maine who keeps hens would grow, this year, a single brood of pure bloods from any of the breeds of utility, the poultry industry of Maine would get the greatest uplift known since the days of the hen fever in 1873.

The records kept by business methods on the part of successful poultry men in other States seem at first thought to be discouraging to the average poultry keeper, but the trouble lies in that the records are accurately kept on one hand and then given to the public, while, on the other no account is made. There are many flocks in Maine from which nothing is heard where the total returns are as large as in those published. Let's have more home records.

Turkey tail and wing feathers are made into feather dusters, and "featherbone" manufacturers give from 15 to 25 cents per pound for them. Body feathers, used for cheap pillows and mattresses, bring two and three cents per pound. These should be dry picked, however. No one that uses scalding water to remove the feathers should expect to get the best price either for his dressed turkeys or their feathers. They bring more if carefully sorted and shipped in bags or shoe boxes.

Is the old male still running with the flock, or, are there several cockerels which grew up with the pullets remaining with the broods? If either be true take a moment to consider whether the chicks of the next generation are likely to be as good as those of 1897. The best birds left to themselves revert rapidly. Only by wise selections yearly, by the use of the best birds, by fresh blood from pens of well-known and noted producers, and by constant supervision can there be hope of improvement, and without improvement there is sure to be loss.

Such Stock Pays.

Mr. Editor: Having read in the *Farmer* what other people's hens are doing, I will tell what mine have done the past three months. I began Dec. 1, with 32 Barred Plymouth Rock pullets. They laid in December, 234 eggs; in January, 601; in February, 520. Total for the three months, 1355 eggs.

Silas Day.

NO! NOT ONE.

There's not a breeder in Maine but can improve his flock by the purchase of at least one sitting of pure bred eggs from some of the advertisers in the *Maine Farmer*. A personal acquaintance with most of the breeders and examination of the birds justifies a strong endorsement, and there is no demand for going away from Maine for fresh blood this year. More than this the breeders have placed the price of eggs within the reach of every farmer, and with the sure returns to be secured from the poultry yard, it is both wise and necessary that fresh blood be introduced. The cheapest and best way to do this is through the eggs. If you grow one good cockerel the balance of the brood will cost only the food eaten. Get into line for better poultry and heavier egg producers next year.

THE TWO HUNDRED EGG HEN.

Can we produce hens that will lay two hundred eggs per annum? Without a doubt. How? By scientific breeding as for a good butter cow, or a good milker, as for a trotting or high jumping horse. Experiments have been made to increase the number of rows of corn on the cob with success.

The same method is applicable to poultry breeding. We will start with a hen that lays one hundred and twenty eggs. Some of her chicks will lay, say one hundred and fifty per year; from these we will pick out layers, and so on till two hundred or better are the result. At the same time it is just as essential to breed our males from prolific layers as it is the females; in fact it is more so. If we look after the breeding of the females only, we will introduce on the male side, blood which is lacking in prolificacy, and thus check every attempt at progress. It is just as essential that the male should be from a hen which laid one hundred and seventy-five eggs and from a male that was bred from a hen that laid one hundred and fifty eggs as it is that the hen was from one that laid one hundred and seventy-five eggs and whose mother laid one hundred and fifty eggs.

Improvers of laying hens never or seldom take the trouble to introduce males that are from a prolific layer. They breed helter skelter from year to year, and then wonder why the prolificacy of their flock doesn't increase. I will venture to say that the average hen in the United States doesn't average fifty eggs per year. With a little more care and scientific breeding, we ought to furnish all the eggs used in this country, without having to import from other countries. The millions of dollars that are annually paid out for imported eggs should go into the American farmers' pockets. Travel over the country, look at our farmers' poultry, a general conglomeration of every breed from a Shanghai to a Bantam, all mixed up and degenerated into a lot of mongrels. This is enough to make any chicken hang his head in shame, (I mean a thoroughbred).

I visited a farmer last week who had three hundred chickens, mongrels. He had to send to the store to buy eggs to make a cake for his daughter's wedding. Is it any wonder three-fourths of all our farms are mortgaged?—*Fanciers' Review.*

IT DEPENDS.

Among the many letters coming to the table of a newspaper man the following query is perhaps the most common,—"What breed is best for the farmer?" It is an easy problem to propound but not as easy to answer. No one breed combines all the good qualities. Some excel in one direction others in another; some are great egg producers, others take on fat rapidly; some thrive under confinement, others can hardly be kept in small pens; some are active, others sluggish. So when the general classification is made there is a chance for sub-divisions as necessary as the first division. The question of soil and location of buildings play al-o a more important part than at first can be realized. Divide a pen of Plymouth Rock chicks and place part on light gravelly soil, free from iron, and the other on clay soil, and a marked difference will be seen in plumage and color of legs and beaks. On general principles it may be claimed that if one wants to build up an egg producing flock, giving no attention to poultry he may well select one family of Leghorns, White or Brown, and if poultry is desired, the Wyandottes or Plymouth Rocks rank among the best. At the same time it is true that the Langshans are proving wonderful layers, especially in Winter, while the White Wonders are equalling the best in the nest boxes, while families of Brahmas are as noted for eggs and others for meat as any in the list.

The fact is, breeders are doing just about as they please with their breeds and it is far more difficult to decide what is best than formerly. The advice to be given to-day is that the individual farmer decide in which direction he would have his flock excel, as meat or egg makers, and then order his eggs for hatching from the man whose stock is making the best record in the nest or on the scales. The one thing to fear is that breeders will settle down to the thought that what they now have is good enough and breed from the old flock without even selecting the best birds.

When You are Tired

Without extra exertion, languid, dull and listless, your blood is failing to supply to your muscles and other organs the vitalizing and strength-giving properties they require. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures that tired feeling by enriching and purifying the blood. It will give you energy and vigor.

Hood's Pills are easy to take, easy to operate. Cure indigestion, biliousness. 25c.

Mr. Grownes. "In addition to this painful boil, I believe I am in for an attack of toothache!"

Mrs. Grownes. "Oh, how nice to have your troubles all at once!"—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

"Why weren't you on hand yesterday to cut the grass, John?"

"Very sorry, sir, but I had to parade with the unemployed."

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

Cures Every Form of Inflammation; INTERNAL as much as EXTERNAL.

The real danger from every known ailment of mankind is caused by inflammation. Cure the inflammation and you conquer the disease. Inflammation is manifested outwardly by redness, swelling and heat. Inwardly by congestion of the blood vessels, growth of unhealthy tissue, pain, fever and disease; as asthma, abscesses, burns, bruises, bronchitis, colds, coughs, croup, catarrh, chaps, all forms of sore throat, la grippe, mumps, muscular soreness.

SAFE SOOTHING SATISFYING

Originated by an old Family Physician in 1810. Could a remedy have existed for over eighty years unless it had cured many family ills? There is not a remedy in use today which has the confidence of the public to so great an extent as this Anodyne.

Our Book on INFLAMMATION Mailed free. The Doctor's signature and directions on every bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Price, 35 cents. Six bottles, $2.00. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

"Best Liver Pill Made." Parsons' Pills

Positively cure biliousness and sick headache, liver and bowel complaints. They expel all impurities from the blood. Delicate women find relief from using them. Price 25 cts.; five $1.00. Pamphlet free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston.

BREED TO PLEASE BUYERS.

Come to Elmwood Farm before booking mares for '98.

FRENCH COACH

Road Horse Establishment of the East.

PREPOTENT ROAD HORSE SIRES

Gemare, Lothaire, Telemaque and Lavater.

150 COLTS AT FARM.

Grand Bargains in Pure Bred Stallions out of Imported Mares.

Finely Illustrated Catalogue, season of 1898, sent free to any one.

Half blood pairs and single horses for sale, every one having size, style, intelligence, courage and action.

COME AND SEE ME, OR WRITE FOR CATALOGUE,

J. S. SANBORN, LEWISTON JUNCTION, ME.

RIVERVIEW - STOCK - FARM, - SO. GARDINER, - MAINE.

THE HOME OF THE STAKE WINNERS

HALEY 2.17

BY NELSON, DAM GRAY NOSE BY FEARNAUGHT.

Sire of Julia 2.27¾, 4 years, winner of Stake race at Maine State Fair, 1897, Hazlewood, second in same race, and Stella, 2.39¼, winner of 3 year stake race.

HALEY HOLDS TROTTING TRACK RECORD OVER GORHAM, FRYEBURG, ACTON AND TOPSHAM TRACKS.

Colts by Haley have won in closest competition in every show ring of any note in Maine. Breed for sure prize and stake winners. Large, stylish, speedy colts are wanted everywhere. Come to Riverview before breeding your good mares.

WRITE FOR TERMS.

W. D. HALEY, Prop'r, - - So. Gardiner, Me.

GOOD HORSES FOR SALE AT ALL TIMES. 13t18

Stir the Earth.

You can do it best, easiest, quickest with a "Planet Jr." No. 8 Horse Hoe. It pulverizes the earth in a scientific way, kills the weeds, lets the air and moisture in, makes the crop grow. It's a cultivator as well as a hoe; does either kind of work equally well. If you till your farm or garden with "Planet Jr." tools, you will be surprised at the decrease in work and the increase in profit. There is a score of these machines, any one of which will do as much as five or six good men and do it better. The latest ideas in modern farming are plainly set forth in the "Planet Jr." Book for 1898. Mailed free.

S. L. ALLEN & CO., 1107 Market St., Philada.

SIXTY-SIX

Maine Bred Horses

were sent out of the State from Auburn Maine Central Station from February 7th to February 19th. They cost their purchasers the handsome sum of $25,000.00. Is it not time that the breeders of Maine awoke to their opportunities? Before colts can be grown, the scarcity of horses will make prices very high.

Maple Grove Farm

will start the ball rolling by offering the services of the successful sires

Messenger Wilkes & Warrener

at the low price of

$25.00 TO WARRANT

FOR THE SEASON OF 1898.

In addition to the above liberal offer a discount of 20 per cent. will be made to the owners of mares sired by Messenger Wilkes if they will breed them to Warrener. Breeders will readily see why this offer is made when they visit the farm and see the remarkable results of this cross. The reputation of Maple Grove Farm will be enhanced every time this cross is made.

COME AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELF.

A few fine animals from four to six years old for sale at reasonable prices. Colts and fillies under four years old not for sale.

For particulars, address

B. F. & F. H. BRIGGS, Auburn, Me.

MAINE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Arrangement of Trains in Effect Nov. 14, 1897.

FOR BANGOR: Leave Portland, 7.00 and 11.20 A. M., 1.15, †11.00 P. M., via Brunswick and Augusta, 1.10 P. M., via Lewiston and Winthrop; leave **Brunswick**, 12.25 and 8.00 A. M., 12.10, and 2.25 P. M., and Sundays only 8.15 A. M., and 1.48 P. M.; leave **Bath**, 12.01, 7.15 and 10.55 A. M., 2.00 P. M.; leave **Lewiston**, (upper) 9.50 A. M., and 2.45 P. M.; leave Lewiston (lower) 6.50 and 10.30 A. M., 1.35 and 11.20 P. M.; leave **Gardiner**, †1.25 and 8.54 A. M., 1.00 and 3.20 P. M., and on Sunday only 9.03 A. M., 2.40 P. M.; leave **Augusta**, 1.50 and 9.10 A. M., 1.15 and 3.40 P. M., and on Sunday only 9.15 A. M. and 2.55 P. M.; leave **Skowhegan**, 8.30 A. M., 1.10 P. M.; leave **Waterville**, 2.45, 6.00, 6.20 and 1.55 and 4.30 P. M., and on Sundays only, 9.57 A. M. and 3.35 P. M.

FOR ST. JOHN and AROOSTOOK CO Leave **Bangor** 5.20 A. M. and 3.35 P. M. leave **Bangor for Ellsworth and Mt. Desert Ferry** and **Bar Harbor**, 6.45 and 8.40 A. M. 4.35 P. M.; for **Bucksport**, 6.25 A. M. 1.45, 4.45 P. M., and Saturdays only at 6.45 P. M.

A train leaves Portland at 8.30 A. M. for Lewiston and Farmington. Train leaves Portland at 5.10 P. M. for Brunswick, Bath, Augusta, and Waterville, and 11.10 A. M., and 1.10 and 5.15 P. M. for Lewiston.

The mid-day trains connect for Rockland, Farmington, Phillips, Kingfield, Rangeley, North Anson, Skowhegan, Belfast, Dexter, Dover and Foxcroft, and night trains run every night between Boston and Bangor, connecting at Brunswick for Lewiston and Bath, and by waiting at junction points for Skowhegan, excepting Monday mornings and for Belfast, Dexter, Foxcroft, Bar Harbor and Bucksport, excepting Sunday mornings.

FOR PORTLAND, BOSTON, and WAY STATIONS: Leave St. John 6.25 A. M. and 4.10 P. M.; leave Houlton, 7.55 A. M. 1.20 P. M., via B. & A., 6.40 A. M., 4.35 P. M. via C. P.; leave St. Stephen, 7.30 A. M., 4.50 P. M.; leave Vanceboro, 9.45 A. M. and 7.30 P. M.; leave Bar Harbor, 10.30 A. M., 3.10; leave Ellsworth, 11.52 A. M., 5.10, P. M.; leave Bucksport, 10.15 A. M., 3.15, and Mondays only 6.05 A. M.; leave Bangor †7.15 A. M., 1.15, †8.00 and 11.25 P. M.; leave Dover and Foxcroft (via Dexter) 7.05 A. M., 4.20 P. M.; leave Belfast, 7.15 A. M., 1.05, 3.45 P. M.; leave Skowhegan, 8.30 A. M., 1.10 P. M.; leave Waterville (via Winthrop) 9.15 A. M., 2.50 P. M.; (via Augusta) 5.50, 9.15 A. M., 2.53, 10.08 P. M., 1.05 A. M.; leave Augusta, 6.30, †10.05 A. M., 3.35, †11.00 P. M., 1.45 A. M.; leave Bath, 7.15, 10.55 A. M., 4.20 P. M. 12.01 (midnight); leave Brunswick, 7.40, 11.25 A. M., 4.47 P. M., 12.35, 3.00 A. M. (night); leave Farmington, 8.45 A. M., 2.35 P. M.; leave Lewiston (upper) 7.10, 11.05 A. M., 2.15, 4.35 P. M.; leave Lewiston (lower) 6.50, 10.30 A. M., †11.20 P. M.

The morning train from Augusta, and forenoon trains from Bangor and Lewiston, connect for Rockland. Trains run between Augusta and Gardiner, Bath and Brunswick, and between Brunswick and Lewiston, at convenient hours, for time of which, as well as time of trains at stations not mentioned above, reference may be had to posters at stations and other public places, or Time Table Folder will be cheerfully furnished on application to the General Passenger Agent.

†Daily.

GEO. F. EVANS, General Manager.

F. E. BOOTHBY, Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Ag't.

Nov. 10, 1897.

$ $ $ YOU CAN SAVE $ $ $

By using a HOME REPAIRING OUTFIT. You can do your own half-soling Boot, Shoe, Rubbers, Harness and Tinware repairing. Repairing outfit No. 1, complete 39 articles, only $3.00. Outfit No. 2, same as No. 1, except Harness and Tinware tools, $2.00. Order direct or write for one. P. B. McCormac, New Concord, Ohio, Box 57.

N.B.—Agents wanted; Liberal Terms.

1y40

GEO. A. COCHRANE,

(ESTABLISHED 1861.)

Produce Commission Merchant,

- AND -

EXPORTER OF BUTTER, CHEESE AND APPLES.

88 South Market St., Boston, Mass.

Liberal advances made on consignments for sale in Boston, or shipments to my friends in Great Britain and on the continent. 14tf

Cash Paid FOR Old Books.

We will pay cash for Maine Reports, Acts and Resolves, Appleton and Plaisted's Digest, Coffin's Digest, and Revised Statutes 1883. Write A, care Maine Farmer. 51tf

Messenger's Notice.

OFFICE OF THE SHERIFF OF KENNEBEC CO., STATE OF MAINE.

KENNEBEC, ss. Feb. 19th, A. D. 1898.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That on the 18th day of February, A. D. 1898, a Warrant in Insolvency was issued out of the Court of Insolvency for said County of Kennebec against the estate of

ADELBERT B. MERRILL,

adjudged to be an insolvent debtor, on petition of said debtor, which petition was filed on the 7th day of February, A. D. 1898, to which last named date interest on claims is to be computed; That the payment of any debts and the delivery and transfer of any property belonging to said debtor, to him or for his use, and the delivery and transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said debtor, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Insolvency to be held at the Probate Court Room, in said County, on the 14th day of March, A. D. 1898, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

Given under my hand the date first above written. JOSHUA F. BEAN, *Deputy Sheriff, as Messenger of said Court.*

KENNEBEC COUNTY. . *In Probate Court, at Augusta, on the second Monday of February, 1898.*

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT, purporting to be the last will and testament of CHARLES M. COLEMAN, late of Vassalboro, in said county, deceased, having been presented for probate:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively, prior to the second Monday of March next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate, then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased. G. T. STEVENS, *Judge.*

Attest: W. A. NEWCOMB, *Register.* 17

KENNEBEC COUNTY. . . *In Probate Court at Augusta, in vacation, Feb. 18, 1898.*

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT, purporting to be the last will and testament of STEPHEN A. RUSSELL, late of Augusta, in said county, deceased, having been presented for probate:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of March next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be held at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed, as the last will and testament of the said deceased. G. T. STEVENS, *Judge.*

Attest: W. A. NEWCOMB, *Register.* 17

KENNEBEC COUNTY. . *In Probate Court, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of February, 1898.*

S. C. Whitehouse of Augusta, Trustee on the estate of HENRY LOVEJOY, late of Sidney, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of March next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be held at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be granted.

G. T. STEVENS, *Judge.*

Attest: W. A. NEWCOMB *Register.* 17

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. The subscriber hereby gives notice that he has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of

ALBION F. GILE, late of Fayette,

in the county of Kennebec, deceased, and given bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to present the same for settlement, and all indebted thereto are requested to make payment immediately.

Feb. 14, 1898. 17 CHARLES K. GILE.

Notice of Sale.

Pursuant to a license from the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Kennebec, I shall sell at public auction on Saturday, the 2d day of April, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises, all the right, title and interest which Seth H. Moody, late of Augusta, in said County, had in and to the following described real estate, situated in said County, to wit: Homestead place, situated in said Augusta, and bounded on the South by land of E. Barrows, westerly by land of G. Hallowell and a pond, north by land of S. M. Scates, Lucy Packard and a road, and easterly by Ward road (so called.)

One other parcel or lot of land in Windsor, and bounded on the North by land of Theodore Barton, East by Mud Pond Brook, South by Mud Pond, and West by land of George E. Hewins' line. This property is five miles from Kennebec Bridge, well situated, and is suitably divided into tillage, pasturage and wood land, fair set of buildings, and an orchard. MYRON J. MOODY, Executor.

Augusta, Me., Mar. 1, 1898. 3t18

Discharge of Insolvents.

A hearing will be had on the petitions of JOSEPH W. PRENTISS of Winslow, and JOSEPH RODERICK of Gardiner, for a full discharge of all their debts, provable under the insolvency laws of Maine, at the Probate Court Room, Augusta, on Monday, the fourteenth day of March, 1898, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Attest: W. A. NEWCOMB, Register of the Court of Insolvency.

Augusta, Feb. 28, 1898. 3t18

FOR MILCH COWS

Cleveland Flaxmeal

Combines Perfect Safety in Feeding, with a Large Cream or Butter Product.

CLEVELAND FLAXMEAL not only produces big yields but improves the quality of the product and the health of the animals.

While as bulky as bran, it has two and one-half times the feeding value. *Many substitute it for bran.*

Also, nothing is better for horses, fat cattle, young stock, sheep, lambs and hogs.

Send for sample and book telling how others use it, to

THE CLEVELAND LINSEED & OIL CO., 722 Chamber of Commerce, BOSTON, - - - MASS.

CLEVELAND LINSEED OIL MEAL the best made. Look for our name on the tag with guarantee when you purchase.

— LADIES —

DR R. F. CATON'S (OLD RELIABLE) TANSY PILLS — ALWAYS EFFECTUAL

ARE THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE TAKE NO OTHER

SEND 2 ST'PS FOR PARTICULARS TO R. F. CATON, BOSTON, MASS. PRICE $1.00

For Sale.

Blanchabell C. 68729 A. J. C. C. An eight-year-old daughter of Sir Florian 11578, served by Exile Sheldon 48590, July 16, 1897. CHARLES E. WHEELER, Feb. 21, 1898. Chesterville, Me.

TEACHERS.

Union Teachers' Agencies of America

Rev. L. D. BASS, D. D., Manager.

Pittsburg, Pa., Toronto Can., New Orleans, La., New York, N. Y., Washington, D. C., San Francisco, Cal., Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., Denver, Colo.

There are thousands of positions to be filled during the school term, caused by resignations, deaths, etc. We had over 8,000 vacancies last season. Unsurpassed facilities for placing teachers in any part of the U. S. or Canada. One fee registers in 9 offices. Over 95 per cent. of those who registered before August secured positions.

Address all Applications to Pittsburg, Pa. 1v47

Fuller's White Wyandottes.

Large, Early Maturing. Prolific Laying Strain: The best for Poultry, the best for Eggs.

—ALSO—

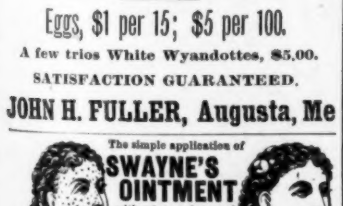
B. P. Rocks from very Choice Stock.

Eggs, $1 per 15; $5 per 100.

A few trios White Wyandottes, $5.00.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

JOHN H. FULLER, Augusta, Me



The simple application of SWAYNE'S OINTMENT without any internal medicine, cures tetter, eczema, itch, all eruptions on the face, hands, nose, &c., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail for 50 cts. Address DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia, Pa. Ask your druggist for it.

CIRCULARS FREE.

36 Egg I. & Brooder, $7.50. SELF-REGULATING

GET THE BEST!

Send 6 cents for Large Illustrated Catalogue full of Information for Poultry Raisers. Many Improvements. Don't purchase before you have investigated.

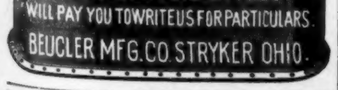
GEO. W. MURPHY & CO., Quincy, Ill.

GALVANIZED STEEL WATER TANKS

ALL SIZES AND STYLES.

WILL PAY YOU TO WRITE US FOR PARTICULARS.

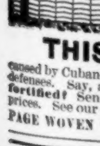
BEUCLER MFG. CO. STRYKER OHIO.



THIS WAR TALK

caused by Cuban troubles calls attention to our public defenses. Say, are your crops and pasture lots well fortified? Send us measurements and get our '98 prices. See our ad. in next issue.

PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.



THE IMPROVED VICTOR Incubator

Hatches Chickens by Steam. Absolutely self-regulating. The simplest, most reliable, and cheapest first-class Hatcher in the market. Circulars FREE. GEO. ERTEL CO., QUINCY, ILL.

Record Breaking Layers.

WHITE WONDERS,

15 Eggs safely packed, Best stock, $2.00 2 sittings $3. A. L. Merrill, Auburn, Me.

Disease

can be driven in or driven out. Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla drives disease out of the blood. Many medicines suppress disease—cover it but don't cure it. Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla cures all diseases originating in impure blood by purifying the blood itself. Foul blood makes a foul body. Make the blood pure and the body will be sound. Through the blood Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla cures eczema, tetter, boils, eruptions, humors, rheumatism, and all scrofulous diseases.

"Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla was recommended to me by my physician as a blood purifier. When I began taking it I had risings or boils all over my body, but one bottle cured me. I consider Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla the best blood medicine made."—BONNER CRAFT, Wesson, Miss.

Get Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Grange News.

Maine State Grange.

State Master,
OBADIAH GARDNER, Rockland.
State Overseer,
F. S. ADAMS, Bowdoin.
State Lecturer,
ELIJAH COOK, Vassalboro.
State Secretary,
E. H. LIBBY, Auburn, Dirigo P. O.
Executive Committee,
OBADIAH GARDNER, Rockland.
E. H. LIBBY, Auburn.
HON. B. F. BRIGGS, Auburn.
L. W. JOSE, Dexter.
D. O. BOWEN, Morrill.
BOYDEN BEARCE, Eddington.

Grange Gatherings.

At Bangor, March 26—Penobscot Pomona.
At No. Newport, March 16—Union Grange.
At Oakland, April 14—Kennebec Pomona.
At Thorndike, April 5—Waldo Pomona.

State Lecturer Cook's Appointments.

Mattawamkeag, March 11.
Foxcroft, March 12.
Concord, N. H., March 15-16.
Clinton, March 18.
Wales, March 19.
West Bath, March 30.

ENDORSEMENT BY THE STATE GRANGE.

"*Resolved,* That this State Grange recognizes the increased service rendered the order by the *MAINE FARMER*, the setting apart of a page for Grange news, and we urge upon Subordinate Granges the importance of supporting a home paper and of contributing towards making this page of the greatest possible benefit to the order."

Reports of larger Grange meetings have crowded out many valuable communications this week. They will appear in our next issue.

The Clinton Grange will dedicate their hall, March 18, free from debt, and a grand time is looked for, as they will give a free supper and a good entertainment.

An event of importance to the patrons of Foxcroft is the celebration of the 23d anniversary of Central Grange which will occur at the Grange Hall, Foxcroft, Saturday, March 12. All the Granges in the county are invited to participate and a grand good time is anticipated. The Master of the State Grange and Prof. Rogers of Orono will be present.

Resolutions on the death of Mrs. Caroline Hobbs of Pleasant River Grange, Milo:

Whereas, God has seen fit to remove from our midst our aged and beloved Sister, Caroline F. Hobbs,

Resolved, That while we mourn her loss, we would not call her back, for what is our loss is her infinite gain.

Resolved, That as a token of our esteem and respect, our charter be draped for thirty days.

Resolved, That we extend our sympathy to her bereaved husband and her family, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to them, and a copy sent to the *Maine Farmer* for publication.

MRS. S. J. MANTER, MRS. L. J. HOBBS, H. G. FOSS, } *Committee on Resolutions.*

On Grange days, the pleasant village of Readfield has a general holiday appearance, and Mar. 5, being a beautiful day, the Patrons were out in full force. Several visiting members were present, and three new members admitted. Much enthusiasm was manifested in regard to the new hall, and a subscription paper which is being circulated among the members by Bro. C. C. Morrill, is receiving generous additions every day. The programme committee, also, by their zealous efforts, have added a handsome sum to the building fund. The morning session was devoted to business, conferring of degrees, etc., after which the usual bountiful dinner was served. In the afternoon, a recitation was given by little Elsie May Fowles of Winthrop, which was much enjoyed by all. Two minute stories by members, or a forfeit of five cents to the treasury, caused considerable amusement and added a snug little sum to the fund for the hall, for Readfield Patrons are generous, and many who told their stories, dropped their nickels into the collection, too. Sister Hunton then gave a reading, which for aptness of illustration would be difficult to surpass. The literary programme concluded with a paper by Sister Atkinson, entitled "Do Farmers' Wives and Daughters need to consider a Dress Reform?" As our next meeting, (Mar. 19) comes so near the anniversary of the institution of our Grange, (Mar. 24, 1876) it was suggested by Sister Bean that something appropriate for the occasion be introduced into the programme for that day, and her suggestion will be acted upon.

A NEW GRANGE IN WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Editor Maine Farmer: It is a pleasure to report that I had the honor of organizing a Grange at Steuben, Me., Feb. 2, 1898, with 19 charter members. We met at Bro. Joseph W. Strout's. After organizing and choosing officers, I proceeded to install them, assisted by Mrs. B. F. Willey:

Master—S. H. Cushman.
Overseer—J. W. Strout.
Lecturer—E. F. Baker.
Steward—M. M. Cleaves.
Assistant Steward—A. Mayo.
Chaplain—H. N. Elliot.
Treasurer—H. A. Smith.
Secretary—Mrs. A. W. Cleaves.
Gate Keeper—M. Y. Stevens.
Pomona—Mrs. J. W. Strout.
Flora—Miss Carrie Strout.
Ceres—Miss Rosa Buzzell.
L. A. Steward—Addie Cushman.
Organist—Miss Olive Cushman.

Name of Grange, "Lincoln." After the officers were installed and all business transactions performed, we partook of a bountiful lunch prepared by the ladies of the Order. Fraternally,

B. F. WILLEY, *County Deputy.*

TWO MONTHS WITH JEFFERSON GRANGE.

The little Grange located at South Jefferson, is now one of the most active and progressive in Lincoln county. During the past three years the Master's chair has been occupied by Bro. T. B. Moody, and under his administration the Grange has developed in strength and utility to a marked degree. The officers for the present year were installed on Thursday evening, Jan. 6, with W. F. Hemenway, Master; O. P. Hilton, Overseer; Fred Benson, Lecturer, and H. A. McCurda, Secretary. Regular meetings are held on Thursday evenings of each week. Bro. Benson is proving a very efficient Lecturer. Two meetings have been lost by stormy weather. Among the programmes that have been well carried out by papers, talks, readings and discussions from the members to whom the parts and topics were assigned, are the following: "What Constitutes a true Patron of Husbandry?" "Theory and Practice of Butter Making," "Why has not Coöperation been Practiced More in our Order?" "Practical Cattle Feeding," "The Care of Sheep," "The Influence of Attractive Homes on Character," "The Advantages to the Farmer of good Roads, and How Can We Best Obtain Them?" "The Rights of Woman," "Resolved, That Postal Savings Banks Would be a Benefit to the Country." The last meeting, Feb. 24, was observed as Washington's evening, with a full and appropriate programme. The programmes are well interspersed with music, the Grange being favored with an excellent choir.

It has very neat and convenient quarters in an otherwise unoccupied farm house. Its rooms are well furnished, and it includes among its possessions a library of some three hundred volumes of current fiction, the most of it being a donation from a New York business man, who spends his summer vacation in the neighborhood.

ANDROSCOGGIN POMONA AT SO. LEWISTON.

A Grand Good Meeting.

Skies as clear as those of Summer and sunshine made dazzling by the masses of snow upon every object, came with the 2d day of March and made the Pomona meeting one of the largest. The hall was packed to its utmost capacity. The meeting was opened by Worthy Master Snow, who is an admirable presiding officer, and spurs the lagging members to prompt action with an energy that is praiseworthy.

Lewiston Grange possesses a large number of members of keen instincts, broad interests and extensive reading; and these members have shown themselves to be particularly keen sighted. These meetings have been noted in the past for the treasures of mind and of possessions which they have brought to light, and the meeting held at South Lewiston on Wednesday is destined to be recorded upon the memories of those present, as one of the most beneficial meetings ever held by their Pomona.

After the opening exercises a class of 46 were instructed in the fifth degree, then an hour's intermission for dinner and the introduction of the new members to visiting Patrons—and just here let me say that at South Lewiston we are always sure of a warm hand clasp, and a cordial welcome.

The afternoon exercises were opened by a most delightful musical number from the choir, under the leadership of our well beloved chorister, Bro. True. Following this, Miss Nellie Frost sang in a praiseworthy manner, "Sleeping in the Klondike Vale;" in response to an encore, gave "Little Rosa McMallie," after which Worthy Master Snow introduced the speaker of the afternoon, Bro. Cook, State Lecturer, who said in part, "If one could not get inspiration from this meeting he ought not to speak. There were more Patrons to the square foot than he had ever seen before; that it was a meeting long to be remembered; that this Order was composed of sons and daughters, brothers and sisters, banded together for the purpose of doing good; that he once heard a man say, 'If he could make a dollar he would join the Grange.' That is not the man we want. That soul is small indeed, who looks only for financial benefit; that the Grange is a grand Order and the advance is upward and onward. We should not for a moment be satisfied. The field is wide; necessity immense. Human happiness is the acme of earthly ambition. Individual happiness depends on general prosperity. We believe that true knowledge is the foundation of success, and of happiness. The art of agriculture is the parent and precursor of all arts, and its products are the foundation of all wealth. Today there is a new era in education. There is now a demand for high grade work along agricultural lines; for better facilities for training in all branches of teaching and work, and for opportunities for original research in the unknown. We find that success usually perches on the banner of the man who works hardest and most intelligently. The keystone of any success is work, and again—work. There is a large amount of good derived from these meetings which ought to be estimated; and the estimate can scarcely be a low one. We gather from each other the ideas, strength and purpose to become successful. No one person comprehends all the phases and methods leading to success."

He spoke of the boyhood of Abraham Lincoln; said he was born in a palace, (though made of logs), because he had a *grand* mother. "The power of mothers cannot be too highly estimated." The dominant idea of any period finds expression in the life of some one man, so that a truly great man is made by the fact that he expresses in his own personality the moving force of the age in which he lives. The fact that he typifies an idea sometimes leads us to forget the personality of the man and to look upon him from the purely historical or philosophical standpoint. No height of achievement could in any way hide the humanity of Lincoln. There was in him a deep, warm love for mankind that far transcended all codes of formal etiquette and suggested the primitive time when a "gentleman" was the expression of approval. His career and services were such that he can be named only with the greatest characters of history, while his manhood, in its symmetry, genuineness, tenderness, wisdom, may well form an example for the admiration and emulation of young and old, among all people and through all time.

Bro. Cook has a strong, self reliant personality, is clearly sure of himself and his own abilities, and we can but admire the straightforward common sense and far-seeing views that have gained him universal esteem. His address cannot be excelled for advanced thought and practical information. At this time the Grange was refreshed by a song from Nellie Frost.

Bro. Hodgkins, Worthy Overseer, was the next speaker. He spoke briefly and in line with what had been said. He made a good point in his remarks when he said that "Twenty years ago, agricultural meetings were not so frequent as they are now, and we are not only learning something new in regard to our business, but farmers are enjoying life better than ever before. It is the employment and improvement of the intellect that renders the daily life enjoyable."

One of the short, dry, good speeches, which "take" so well in any public gathering, was made by "Dr. Smith," said he, "a member, being called upon to speak at a meeting arose and said, 'what shall I speak about?'"—response from a distant corner—"about two minutes." So Bro. Smith took advice and confined himself within proscribed limits.

At this time one of our pioneer fathers, Hon. Nelson Ham, Past Master of the State Grange, was very happily introduced. He spoke eloquently of the hardships through which our pioneer fathers toiled in organizing our Order, and alluded to early history of the Grange in Maine and how it rapidly grew in membership. He felt proud of his position as Past Master of such an organization, and regarded it as the highest and best position he had ever held. The history of the Grange in its early years is full of interest, from its first infantile struggles up to the present time of its full power of manhood. The Order was introduced in Maine in 1873. The Masters of the several Granges met in convention in Lewiston, and organized the Maine State Grange. There were then twenty Granges in the State. At the first annual session, Dec. 1874, in Lewiston, less than a year from the time the first Grange in the State was organized, there were reported as existing, sixty-four Granges and a membership of two thousand.

The Grange made a good beginning. It has now nearly reached its twenty-fifth birthday. When it was first organized, doubters said, "It won't last long," but it is here to-day, stronger than ever; and just as long as there are farmers there will be Granges. The founders of the Order, with almost prophetic vision, saw that its influence, its strength and its prosperity, depended almost wholly upon the intelligence and high standing of the membership. They saw that the great body of American farmers, if properly educated and directed, would, in the near future, come to the front, as the conservators of the nation's peace, its strength and its prosperity, and thus were impelled to dig deep and lay the corner stone of the Order on the firm, but polished rock of education, and there it stands to-day.

In closing these reminiscences Bro. Ham was eloquent and touched the audience present very deeply. He said, "It remains for us, my brothers, to so regulate our lives that, in the anniversaries yet to come, when our names shall have been added to the list of those who have crossed the silent river, it may be said in all sincerity, 'He lived to bless mankind.'"

All honor to the fathers of our Grange, from your lips fall continually the good seed which has lodged on fertile soil to rise up and call you blessed in your declining years, to feed the memory of a just and worthy man.

An essay thoroughly enjoyed by all, and one of unusual worth was

"Where Are We Going?" by Mrs. A. A. Osgood.

Holmes says, "I find the great thing in this world is not so much where we stand as in what direction we are moving." Where are we moving to-day?" I feel that we have evidences of progress, strong ones, too, and a manifestation of enthusiasm among the members in the building of new and enlarging of old halls, and in the increase of membership. They are signs of prosperity, and may it be truthfully said "they builded better than they knew."

It was my pleasure, a short time ago, to listen to an excellent paper on the "Benefits of the Grange," by our Worthy Lecturer, Bro. Additon. He referred to the primitive days of the Order, and the financial inducements held out to farmers to become members. The paper was discussed, and one brother, well versed in Grange work, prefaced his remarks with the statement that to him the financial benefits derived were the least. I think he voiced the sentiment of all of you. He spoke of the class of men who formed the order at that time, and that in the State of New York it represented millions of dollars, the aggregate wealth of these men who joined for no other purpose than to add to their already sufficient means by buying cheap and selling dear, thus making immense profits at the sacrifice of the farmers' pocket-books. But this state of affairs has very nearly, if not quite, passed by. Another class of people forms the Order of Patrons of Husbandry to-day. Men and women with great hearts, strong minds, true faith and ready hands.

But in our large heartedness let us be careful how we build for the sake of those we hold dear, who are following after us and will soon be the future Grange. And we must remember that our Grange will be just what we make it. If we look well to our membership and that is the one essential thing, we need have no fears. We must not allow selfish strife and wrong doing in whatever guise, to steal in at our doors. Let us have minds strong enough to say no when necessary, a faith true enough to believe that our children will rise up and call down blessings on our heads and hands ready to work to bring about the desired results.

In the rural districts the Grange hall stands side by side with the church and school. We go to the church for spiritual guidance and teaching, to the school for mental development and improvement, into our Grange homes—the farmers' club rooms—should be brought all the moral, intellectual and social culture possible. Our libraries should be replenished as often as once a year. Works on art, science and literature should find places on our library shelves, as well as fiction. Good books, with a high moral tone, will harm no one, even if they are fiction, old and young alike can learn something from them, provided you do not read too many of them to the exclusion of all other reading matter. The social benefits of the Grange are not to be underrated, as I think we will all admit they are the greater. Let us cultivate sociability. Let no one say of a Patron he or she is proud or cold and distant. Civility is a cheap article; let us dispense it with a liberal hand. Let us make our gatherings as pleasant as possible, instructive, as well as amusing. If we will take home the many good ideas thrown out, give thought to suggestions offered, and thoroughly digest what we hear, we shall not suffer for want of mental food. We who have had the pleasure, on several occasions recently, of hearing Bro. Stetson so eloquently and forcibly present educational matters to us, will, I trust, disseminate those views to others less fortunate, until the communities generally wake up to this all-important matter. Our school system—what are we doing in regard to it? I, for one, do not believe in making our criminal institutions, our penitentiaries and our jails such beautiful and desirable homes that they invite the offscourings of the whole world to commit crimes in order that they may get good homes provided for them. Punish them according to their deserts—treat them humanely—but in a manner to convince them that they are wicked people who have set the laws of this glorious land at defiance, and must be punished for it. Possibly they will become less desirous of a boarding place at our county jails, our expenses be less in that line, and the money thus saved be devoted to the school fund for the education of the coming generation, hoping they will have inculcated in their minds right and honorable purposes in life which will keep them above dishonor and crime. Let us all remember that we cannot have anything nor enjoy anything, except at the cost of some one's effort. Therefore we should each one be willing to bear our part of the burden, do what we are asked to do as well as we can, wishing we could do better. Let us remember that it is by putting thought into action that we enjoy the comforts and even the necessaries of life, to say nothing of luxuries. If the farmer does no planting, he can do no reaping. If the housewife sits down in the morning and enumerates all the necessary duties of the day and performs none of them, what is the result? Nothing is accomplished but by labor of the hands, as well as of the head, in toil to provide for the bodily wants of an individual, as well as in toil to promote some enterprise of world-wide fame. All labor that is honest is honorable, too.

Now, Patrons, are we all, individually and collectively, willing to work and show to the world by adding dignity to labor, where we are going?—that we are not going to be left behind in this great walk of life? Let our steps be strong and firm, our bodies erect, our minds clear with the right object in view. If we can each one do *just a little* to help along some good cause or inspire some fainting soul with hope—a word of sympathy, a hand-grasp that is full of fraternal feeling, let us remember that in the great reckoning of little things they will all tell in our favor.

Only.

Only a seed—but it chanced to fall
In a little cleft of a city wall,
And taking root, grew bravely up,
Till a tiny blossom crowned its top.

Only a flower—but it chanced that day
That a burdened heart passed by that way;
And the message that through the flower was sent,
Brought the weary soul a sweet content.

For it spoke of the lilies so wondrously clad;
And the heart that was tired grew strangely glad
At the thought of a tender care over all,
That noted even a sparrow's fall.

Only a thought—but the work it wrought
Could never by tongue or pen be taught;
For it ran through a life like a thread of gold,
And the life bore fruit a hundred fold.

Only a word—but 'twas spoken in love,
With a whispered prayer to the Lord above;
And the angels in Heaven rejoiced once more;
For a new-born soul "entered in by the door."

JESSIE GORDON.

Sister Vickery was called upon for a song and responded with "Among the Daisies;" received an encore and gave a sweet little love song, "Don't be Cross." Sister Vickery possesses a very good voice, her notes were clear and sweet. Bro. True was called and responded with a story. His quaint remarks are always provocative of mirth.

Bro. Blossom spoke of the earlier days of the Grange, when many joined with the hope of accomplishing possibilities, or of being immediately benefited in a financial way. Their membership did not strengthen the Order, and their loss had not weakened it. Of other speakers there were sufficient to fill all demands and the choir did its work in a commendable manner.

The meeting was a success from every point of view, and the Lecturer should be congratulated upon the excellence of the programme presented. The next place of meeting is at East Auburn; first Wednesday in April. The principal paper of the forenoon will be given by Bro. Blossom, which is sufficient proof of its merits and interests and can not fail to be entertaining and instructive. The afternoon programme will be furnished by Lake View Grange. All indications point to a meeting of unusual interest.

The modern tendency in farming is towards requiring a higher degree of intelligence in the manager than it did in former years. If the farmer hopes to keep abreast with the times he must study. The question naturally arises, How is he to gain information in the most economical and reliable form? By agricultural papers and books. Any man who expects to reach the top of his profession cannot afford to neglect the books written in his particular interests. He should become an intelligent reader of the agricultural papers, that have neither time nor space to elaborate theories or principles, but merely record facts, more or less reliable, that the well-read man knows how to sift the actual truth out of. The agricultural paper is merely a picture on record of the times, showing what men are thinking about and most interested in at that particular time. Bright, interesting and newsy are all they can expect to be. Read good books and papers; the information derived will never go amiss.

Lecturer's Corner.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION AND ADDRESSES.

The Maine Farmer's Contribution.

Birds and Their Relation to the Farmer.
Success—On What Does it Depend?
Luck vs. Pluck.
What Place for the Criminal and Pauper Classes in Reducing Town, County or State Expenses.
Town Taxes—How Shall They be Assessed.
Shall the Hens be Taxed?
If Notes, Stocks and Bonds are to be Exempt from Taxation, Why Not Personal Property on the Farms?
What Small Fruits Promise Best Returns for the Farmer?
The Farmer's Garden—Its Place in Supporting the Family.
The Educative Influence of Flowers About the Home.
Shall We Spray Our Fruit Trees?
What Place For Amusement in the Grange?
What Relation Does the Pomona Bear to the Subordinate Grange.
Helping and Hurting Shadows.
Wastes on the Farm and in the Home—How Checked?

HOOD'S PILLS cure Liver Ills, Biliousness, Indigestion, Headache. Easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. The subscriber hereby gives notice that he has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of

EMILY B. ELLIS, late of SIDNEY

in the county of Kennebec, deceased, and given bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to present the same for settlement, and all indebted thereto are requested to make payment immediately.

Feb. 14, 1898. 19 GEORGE P. ELLIS.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Market Reports.

REPORT OF WATERTOWN AND BRIGHTON LIVE STOCK MARKET.

[Specially Reported for the Maine Farmer.]
LIVE STOCK YARDS, Mar. 8, 1898.

Maine Drovers	Hogs.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Veals.
AT BRIGHTON.				
P. A. Berry,		16		25
Libby Bros.,		42		67
E. H. Thompson,		16	1	41
W. A. Gleason,		23		31
Wardwell & McIntire,		19		40
O. W. Rolfe,	2	16	1	31
Thompson & Hanson,	6	28		40
M. D. Holt,		46		53
F. A. Pinkham,		19		18
H. M. Lowe,		24		80
I. L. Flagg,		17		13
Harris & Fellows,		43	3	95

THE AGGREGATE OF LIVE STOCK AT WATERTOWN AND BRIGHTON YARDS.

Cattle, 4,452; sheep, 16,772; hogs, 28,995; veals, 1,418; horses, 426.

MAINE STOCK AT MARKET.

Cattle, 340; sheep, 5; hogs, 8; veals, 534; horses, 46.

LIVE STOCK EXPORTS TO OLD ENGLAND.

Boston shipments for the week, 3,422 cattle, 3,618 sheep, 128 horses. Liberal supplies of State cattle at England, a fair demand, but slow trade. At London, 10¼@11c sinking the offal; at Liverpool, 10¾c.

HOW WE FOUND THE MARKET.

Market amply stocked with live stock of all descriptions. Cattle came in freely from the West and distributed to the trade, and exportation made way for a good many. Some of the country cattle are bought up by exporters when they can find them of good quality. Market on cattle this week is fairly steady; best Western as high as at most any time this season but common to medium. Cattle rule weak. We rate cattle at 2@5½c or even 5¾c for a few head of best Western.

Sheep and lambs in good supply, and even beyond the requirements, judging from Boston meat market we should say a two week's supply arrived this week; scarcely anything in this line from the East or North, sales of lambs, 4¾@5¾c; sheep 3@4½c.

Hogs from the West in large supply at fairly steady price 4¼c live weight the outside price however, and from that figure down to 3¾c.

Calf market being well equipped, butchers were not so ready to make purchases, and when they bought looked particularly at the quality not wanting to make any mistake this week; sales largely at 5½@5¾c; some lower and some fancy ruled higher.

Market for milch cows not active, but where good cows were concerned they sold fairly well. The difficulty is in the selling of common grades, and $20@$38 was the limitation. Extra cows from $40@$48. Choice cows could not be sold at less than $50@$60.

A good demand for horses, especially good, big horses of 1500 and 1700 lbs., at $150@$225, and more inquiry and sale of good driving horses and chunks, the latter at $100@130; common horses at $70@95.

A few hundred lbs. of live poultry were offered and sold at 9@10c lb.

SALES OF MAINE STOCK.

Harris & Fellows sold 4 oxen of 1500 and 1700 lbs. at $4.95 per cent. live weight. E. H. Thompson sold 38 calves of 110 lbs. at 5½c. O. W. Rolfe sold 26 calves, 110 lbs. at 5¾c; 1 pair working oxen girting 7 ft. 2 in., of 3000 lbs. at $138; 1 odd ox of 2000 lbs. at 4½c. W. A. Gleason sold 31 calves, 120 lbs. at 5½c. Thompson & Hanson sold 43 calves of 130 lbs. at 5¾c. H. M. Lowe sold 60 calves of 110 lbs. at 5¾c. A. Gunsenhizer bought 17 calves averaging 130 lbs. at 5¾c. Libby Bros. sold 8 milch cows, $40@46; each 10 cows from $30@38; 1 fancy cow, $50. F. A. Pinkham sold 2 extra cows $40 each; 1 do. at $45.

REMARKS.

Oxen from Maine seem to be the exceptions, they come few in numbers, and the encouragement is not particularly flattering at the present time to send them in, still where good qualities are concerned they bring from 5@5¼c. The best Western cost laid down here 5½c, if as good come from Maine as much price might be expected. We are assured that butchers will not pay for the sake of having New England cattle, any more than they can be bought for elsewhere. England is getting the cream of United States cattle. Exporters do not want to send over anything but the best. If we take Boston shipments for a sample we are told that exporters scour the Western country for fine cattle for their purposes. Maine dealers do not heed good advice and load light in veal calves.

LATE SALES AT BRIGHTON LAST WEDNESDAY.

Nothing extra for trade in milch cows, although the supply was comparatively light. Prices about steady. Libby Bros. sold 10 springers at $40 each; 2 milch cows, $45 each; 2 very fancy cows, $56 each; 10 cows, $25@$35. Wardwell & McIntire, 2 new milch heifers at $37 50 each; 3 new milch cows, $40 each; 10 head, $25@$50. R. Connors sold 1 cow, $45; 3 cows, the lot, $130. W. F. Wallace sold 10 cows (selected) at $52.50 each; 6 cows, $35@$45. O. H. Furbush sold 34 head of cattle, including beef cows and bulls, at 2½@3¾c; 1 bull at 2⅞c. J. S. Henry sold 2 choice cows, $52.50 each; 2 cows, $42.50 each; 10 cows, $48 each; 2 at $35 each. C. W. Cheney sold 12 cows, $45@$55. Sold cows at $30@35.

Store Pigs—Sales at $2@$3, mostly. shoats at $3 50@5 50. Supply light.

BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET.

BOSTON, Mar. 9, 1898.

Flour market dull and slightly easier. Corn quiet and but little change. Oats rather easy though prices are no different. Hay is quiet, fairly steady from $7 @$15 50. Straw firmer.

Butter.

The butter market has lost its sharp edge. Trade quieted down considerably toward the close of last week, and it has been rather slow the past two days. The slight decline in New York and the West has weakened prices a little here, and the advance talked about last week has lost all its supporters. Although receipts as a whole have not increased much, a larger proportion show new milk and the wants of the buyers are more easily supplied.

Receivers who controlled the fancy makes of Vermont and New Hampshire were not offering under 22 cents assorted size tubs and 22½ cents in boxes, but buyers were looking for some decline, and held off as much as they could. Very few were willing to pay over 21½ cents for tubs, and some thought they ought to get what could suit them at 21 cents. At any rate the regular selling prices were not within half a cent as high as a week ago, and may be quoted at 21@22c. This means for lots with new milk flavor. Other kinds took a lower range, say 19@20½c.

None of the regular receivers of Western creamery quoted over 21 cents, and some of them thought they might have to accept 20@20½c for the best in large lots. However, sales of fine lots in assorted tubs were made at 21c, and in ash tubs at 20c.

Jobbers did not raise their prices last week, and this week they are meeting the wants of their customers at the old rate. Sales of the best fresh creamery run along at 23, 24 and 25 cents, and these are reasonable figures.

Cheese.

On Monday there were indications of a slight improvement in the cheese situation, as the English market was quoted up to 40s., but yesterday's cable reported a decline to 38s., 6d., which left the market in its former easy condition. But apart from the ups and downs in England, there are indications of a favorable change here, as stocks are being worked off and the make is not likely to be increased until May or June.

Eggs.

Under the influence of the increased receipts, the egg market has declined considerably, and sales yesterday were at 11 to 11½ cents. This range covered the various marks of Western and Eastern, and there seemed to be a steadier tendency at the close, as large buyers were more disposed to operate. Receipts for the week were 19,875 cases against 13,820 cases the previous week and 16,482 cases corresponding week last year.

Apples.

Apples are ruling quiet, but with the suggestion that the market is to be better: Baldwins, $3 25@4; Greenings, $3 25 @3 75; Spies, $3@4; Ben Davis, $3 50@3 75; medium Ben Davis, $2 75@3 25. Seconds of all varieties are quoted at $2@2 25. Fancy and jobbing lots bring 50@75c above quotations.

Potatoes.

Potatoes continue quiet, with the market rather easy: Green Mountain, extra, 90c; fair, 87@88c; White Stars or Burbanks, 85c; Aroostook Hebrons, 80@83c; Chenangoes, 75@80c; Dakota Reds, 75c; Jersey Sweets, $3@3 25.

Beef.

A very dull trade was noted in beef, yesterday, with the market firm, however: Steers, 7@8c; hindquarters, 8½@10c; forequarters, 5@5¾c; rumps and loins, 11@13c.

PORTLAND PRODUCE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, Mar. 9, 1898.

The wholesale markets are showing some improvement in trade, with values generally steady, and the outlook for Spring business considered favorable. Wheat holds very steady, notwithstanding a lessened foreign demand. May wheat at Chicago closing Tuesday, at 1.04¾, as compared with $1.05½ a week ago. Flour continues to rule firm in sympathy with the strong position of wheat, but buyers are loath to pay the ruling prices, and trade, consequently, is not very brisk. Corn and oats are but little changed from last week. Millfeed holds steady. Pork provisions and lard are a trifle easier. Potatoes steady at 85@90c. Apples seem to be in better supply, and only fancy lots command outside quotations. Poultry easy. Pressed hay dull and steady. In country produce, butter holds firm; cheese dull and lower; beans firmer, but no higher; eggs lower at 14c. Lambs are very steady. Beef firmer and tending higher, shippers calling for an advance.

APPLES—Eating apples, $3 00@$4 50 per bbl. Evaporated, 8½@10c per lb.

BUTTER—19@20c for choice family; creamery, 21@22c.

BEANS—New York pea, $1.20@$1.25; Yellow Eyes, $1.45@$1.50.

CHEESE—Maine and Vermont Factory, 10@10½c; N. Y. Factory, 10@10½c; Sage, 11@11¼c.

FLOUR—Low grades, $3 70 @ $4 25; Spring, $5 85@6 10; Roller Michigan, $5 30@$5 40; St. Louis Winter Patents, $5 60@$5 75.

FISH—Cod, Shore, $4 75@5 00; Scaled herring per box, 9@14c; Mackerel, shore, $22 00@26 00.

GRAIN—Corn, bag lots, 41@42c; oats, 37@38c; cotton seed, car lots, $21 50@22; cotton-seed, bag lots, $22 50@23; sacked bran, car lots, $16 00@17 00; sacked bran, bag lots, $17@18; middlings, car lots, $16 @$17; middlings, bag lots, $17@$18.

LARD—Per tierce, 6⅛@6¼c per lb.; pail, 6¾@7½c.

POTATOES—Potatoes, 85@90c per bu.; sweet, $3 75@4 per bbl.

PROVISIONS—Fowl, 9@10c; chickens, 11@13c; turkeys, 13@15c; eggs, nearby, 14c; extra beef, $11 50; pork backs, $13 50, clear, $13 50; hams, 8½@9c.

AUGUSTA HAY, GRAIN AND WOOL MARKET.

[Corrected Mar. 9, for the Maine Farmer, by B. F. Parrott & Co.]

Flour steady. Shorts and gluten about the same. Grain stationary. Wood coming in plenty and prices dull. Hay in abundance and top prices paid only for the very best. Straw not plenty. Wool cheaper.

STRAW—Pressed, $12.00; loose, $7 50 @8.

SHORTS—85c per hundred. $17@18 ton lots.

WOOL—18c per lb.

COTTON SEED MEAL—Bag lots, $1 10 $20@22 ton lots.

CHICAGO GLUTEN MEAL—Bag lots, $1.15; Buffalo, ton lots, $18.90; bag lots, $1.15.

FLOUR—Fancy Michigan, full patents, $5 50@6 00; St. Louis Patents, $5.50@6; Roller Process, $5 50@6 00.

HAY—Loose $6@10; pressed $8@10.

HIDES AND SKINS—Cow hides, 7c; ox hides, 7c; bulls and stags, 6c.

LIME AND CEMENT—Lime $1 10 per cask; cement $1 35.

HARD WOOD—Dry, $5@5.50; green, $3.50@4.00.

GRAIN—Corn, 44½c; meal, bag lots, 75c.

OATS—37@38c.

BARLEY—55c. Rye, 75c.

AUGUSTA CITY PRODUCE MARKET.

[Corrected Mar. 9, for the Maine Farmer by F. L. Webber, grocer.]

No change is reported in the local produce market save that eggs are coming in freely and prices must necessarily rule lower.

BEANS—Pea beans $1 30; Yellow Eyes, $1 50@$1 55.

BUTTER—Ball butter 15@20c. Creamery, 20c.

CHEESE—Factory, 10@12c; domestic, 10@11c.

EGGS—Fresh, 14@15c per dozen.

LARD—Tierce 6c; in pails, 7c. Leaf lard, 8c.

PROVISIONS — Wholesale — Clear salt pork, 6c.; beef per side, 5@7½c; ham, fresh, 7c; smoked, 8½c; fowl, 10@11c; veal, 7@8c; round hog, 5c; mutton, 6@7c; lamb, 10c; chickens, 12@14c.

POTATOES—80c per bush. native.

CABBAGES—1c per lb.

BEETS—50c per bush.

TURNIPS—40c per bush.

APPLES—Native, $3 00@3 50 per bbl., No. 1.

VICTOR CORN & OAT FEED

GIVES BETTER RESULTS THAN ANY OTHER FEED.

HERE IS THE PROOF.

CHALFONT, Pa., Feb. 2, 1898.

Gentlemen:—I have fed your Victor Corn and Oat Feed to my horses and cows for over a year, and think so well of it that I do not hesitate to say that I have obtained better results from feeding it than any other feed I have ever used.

Yours truly, A. J. LINE.

If your feed dealer does not keep Victor Corn and Oat Feed, for full information and sample address

The American Cereal Co. CHICAGO, ILL., or BOSTON, MASS.

All Seed WARRANTED

GREGORY'S SEED CATALOGUE FOR 1898

The Flower Seed pages of a particular interest to all who garden. It is Free.

JAMES J. H. GREGORY & SON, Marblehead, Mass.

AUGUSTA SAVINGS BANK,
ORGANIZED IN 1848.

Deposits, April 10, 1897, $6,644,254.85.
Surplus, $450,000.

TRUSTEES.

J. H. MANLEY, LENDALL TITCOMB,
L. C. CORNISH, B. F. PARROTT,
TREBY JOHNSON.

Deposits received and placed on interest the first day of every month.
Interest paid or credited in account on the first Wednesday of February and August.
Deposits are exempt by law from all taxes, and accounts are strictly confidential.
Especial privileges afforded to Executors, Administrators, Guardians, Trustees, married women and minors.

EDWIN C. DUDLEY, Treasurer.

Steel Wheels Staggered Oval Spokes. BUY A SET TO FIT YOUR NEW OR OLD WAGON. CHEAPEST AND BEST way to get a low wagon. Any size wheel, any width tire. Catal. FREE. Electric Wheel Co., Box 52, Quincy, Ills.

The Most Power FOR The Least Money

In order to introduce our famous Internal Geared Tread Powers into every section of the country we have greatly reduced the price for the season of 1898. We make dog, sheep and 1, 2, 3 and 4-horse powers, suitable for all kinds of work, from running a churn or a cream separator to the largest size threshing machine. Nothing is skimped either in material or workmanship. Everything is the best. Write for circulars and special low prices. Address ST. ALBANS FOUNDRY CO., St. Albans, Vt.

PROVIDENCE FUR COMPANY,

49 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.

Wants all kinds of Raw Furs, Skins, Ginseng, Seneca, &c. Full prices guaranteed. Careful selection, courteous treatment, immediate remittance. Shipping Tags, Ropes, furnished free. Write for latest price circulars. 26t47

EnterPRISING FARMERS SAY THAT Canadian Unleached Hardwood ASHES have no equal as a FERTILIZER. If YOU want LARGE CROPS and LARGE PROFITS, write NOW to GEORGE STEVENS, Peterborough, Ont., Can. Prices furnished, laid down at point of delivery.

E. W. Whitehouse, Attorney at Law, Broker and Dealer in Real Estate 170 Water St., Augusta Me.

THE CROWN Bone Cutter for cutting green bones. For the poultryman. Best in the world. Lowest in price. Send for circular and testimonials. Wilson Bros., EASTON, PA.

Commissioners' Notice.

KENNEBEC, SS. Feb. 28, A. D. 1898.

We, the undersigned, having been duly appointed by the Honorable G. T. STEVENS, Judge of Probate within and for said County, Commissioners to receive and decide upon the claims of the creditors of Oliver H. Frost, late of Monmouth, in said county deceased, whose estate has been represented insolvent, hereby give public notice, agreeably to the order of the said Judge of Probate, that six months from and after Feb. 28, 1898, have been allowed to said creditors to present and prove their claims, and that we will attend to the duty assigned us at Post Office building, Monmouth Centre, on Tuesday, the fifth day of April, A. D. 1898, and Tuesday, April twelfth, 1898, at nine of the clock in the forenoon of each of said days.

J. L. ORCUTT, C. C. RICHMOND, } *Commissioners.*

3t19

KENNEBEC COUNTY.... *In Probate Court, at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of February, 1898.*

MARY E. FROST, Administratrix on the estate of OLIVER H. FROST, late of Monmouth, in said county, deceased having petitioned for license to sell the following real estate of said deceased, for the payment of debts, &c., viz: A lot of land with buildings thereon situated at Monmouth Centre, bounded on the North and East by land of John Turner; on the South by a town road and on the West by land of M. O. Edwards and B. O. Gilman.

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of March next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court, then to be held at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

G. T. STEVENS, *Judge.*

Attest: W. A. NEWCOMB, *Register.* 19

KENNEBEC COUNTY... *In Probate Court held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of February, 1898.*

EMERY O. BEAN, Administrator with the will annexed on the estate of MEHITABLE TAYLOR, late of Readfield, in said county, deceased, having presented his sixth account of administration of said estate for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively, prior to the fourth Monday of March next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court, then to be held at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.

G. T. STEVENS, *Judge.*

Attest: W. A. NEWCOMB, *Register.* 19

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. The subscriber hereby gives notice that he has been duly appointed Administrator de bonis non, with will annexed, on the estate of

JOSHUA ELLIS, late of SIDNEY,

in the county of Kennebec, deceased, and given bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to present the same for settlement, and all indebted thereto are requested to make payment immediately.

FEB. 14, 1898. 19 GEORGE P. ELLIS.

$525 Agent's profits per month. Will prove it or pay forfeit. New Articles just out. A $1.50 sample and terms free. Try us. CHIDESTER & SON, 28 Bond St., N. Y.

The Agricul

THE MAINE FARMER PUBLISHI

Vol. LXVI.

Maine Farmer.
Z. A. GILBERT, Agricultural Editor.

THE MAINE FARMER now announces to its patrons a GUARANTEED weekly circulation of

10,000

copies. Under different editors, each one a recognized authority, contributed to by the best writers in the country, every department has a special interest to the family group, and is therefore read by all. Firmly established in the homes of the people, THE MAINE FARMER can conservatively claim

50,000

readers weekly. Embracing the whole State and New England in its list, and confined almost exclusively to the homes of the progressive agriculturists, it affords a medium for advertising without parallel in the State.

Have you learned which is the best early pea to raise for home consumption? Then tell the readers of the *Farmer* about it, please.

It is a general complaint among dairymen this Winter that cows are not yielding their usual amount of butter. Has anyone a plausible explanation for it?

In the World's Fair dairy tests 350 analyses of butter made in that contest showed an average of: Water 11.57, butter fat 84.70, salt 2.78, curd 0.95; sum of water, salt and curd, 15.3 per cent.

Look over the young trees for caterpillars' eggs these pleasant days. On the deep snow one can walk right into the top of the trees and easily view them over. There are plenty of these eggs to be found.

What is the object of pasteurizing cream for butter, or is it termed making pasteurized butter? The butter is not better. Rather see to it that the milk from whence it come be pure and clean.

Give the young pigs a run to a trough for the milk. Supply it with a little skim milk and some whole oats or kernels of corn. The pigs will begin to eat by the time they are two weeks old. This will relieve the sow.

The time is at hand for securing the farm help for another season. If this help is taken into the family to live, no stranger should be employed. Good help is everywhere appreciated, and in no place is it more important than on the farm.

DON'T BE SCARED!

Maine Live Stock Interests All Right if the Calves are Grown.

One of the outside agricultural papers is a good deal alarmed for the interests of Maine farmers, over the fact that during the past year over 12000 healthy, first-class cows, which a cattle market reporter designates as the best cows arriving at that market, have left the farms of Maine and gone to Brighton market to contribute their numbers to the supply called for to meet the demands of the trade, and it considers that if continued, lead to ruin the increase of equal value in the young stock to follow. In the same line, our esteemed correspondent, Hon. J. M. Deering of Saco, in our issue of the 3d, presents figures showing the same loss to the State. As a curious coincidence, our attentive correspondent, Mr. Atherton, in the same number, takes up the